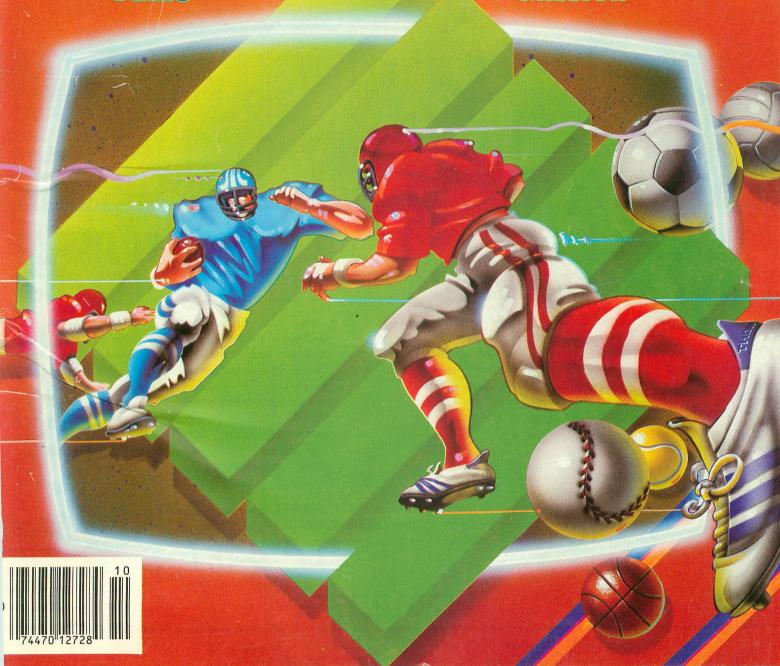
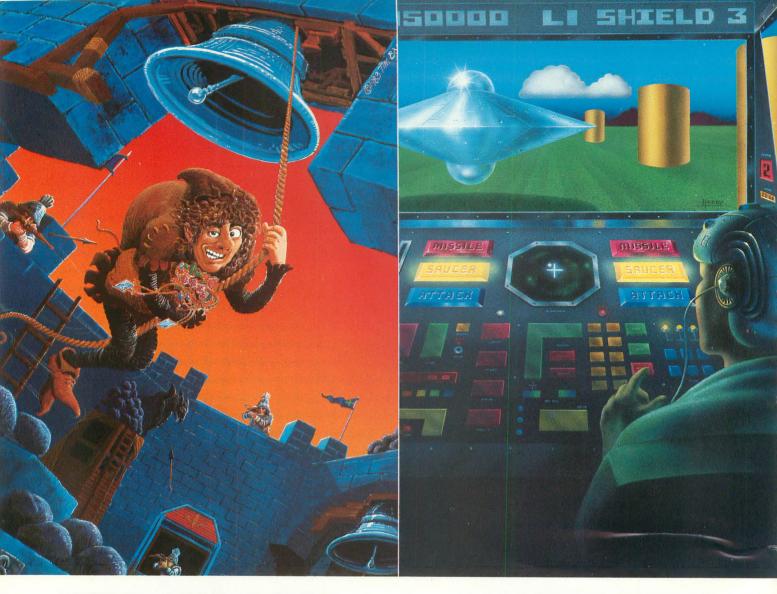
# The ATARI® Resource OCTOBER 1983 VOLUME 9 NILIABE

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 7

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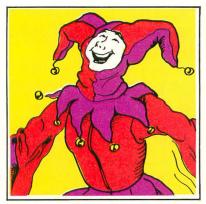
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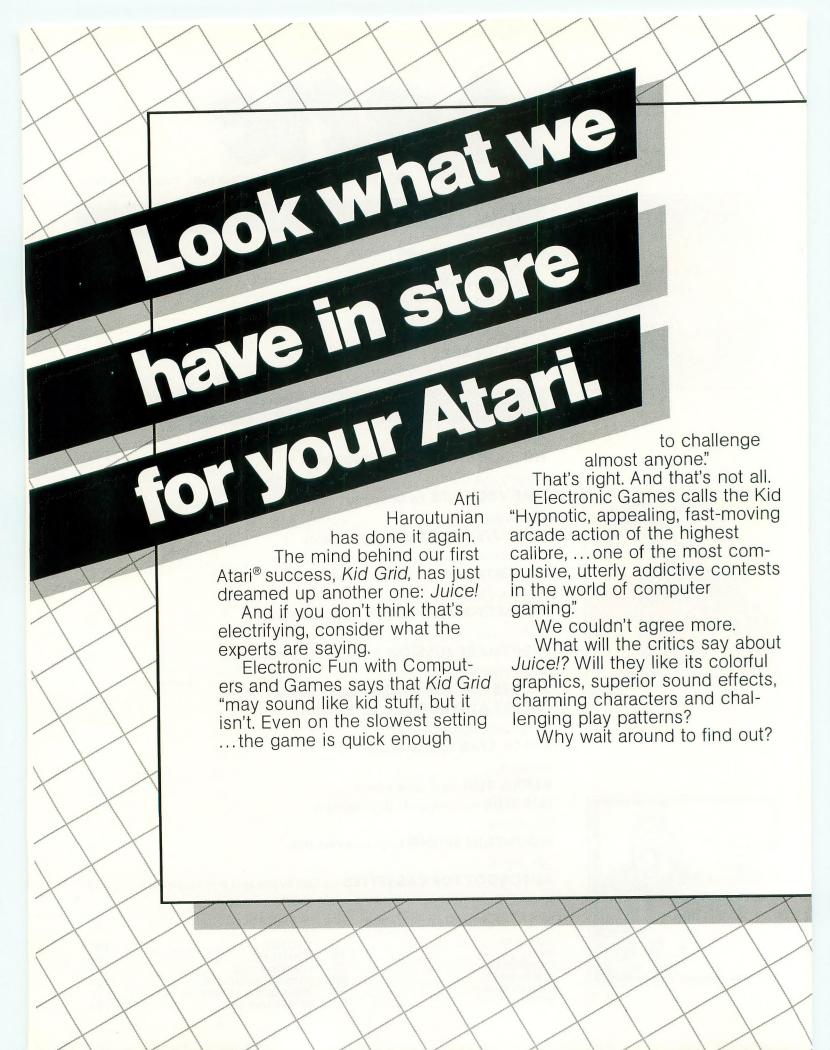


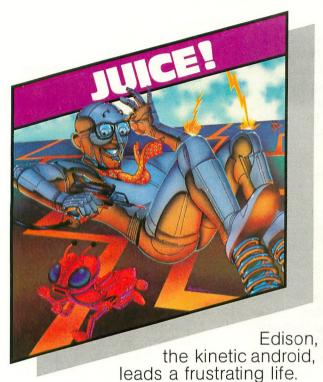
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#### O BOARD

#### QUADLINK

I have recently become aware of Quadlink, a card that allows the IBM PC to run Apple software. I would think that a similar piece of hardware might be easy to make, since they both use the 6502 IC as their main processor. This would give ATARI owners access to many more programs.

> Craig Beaurline Cary, IL

Though the Apple and the ATARI use the same processor, their Operating Systems (the program that allows the computer to run other programs) are completely different. Thus, to allow the ATARI to run Apple programs, you must replace the Operating System, not a simple proposition. The Quadlink card costs more than a new ATARI 800. Of more interest may be the recently announced expansion unit for the ATARI XL machines that will accept Apple-like cards when these become available.

-ANTIC ED

#### RESET TO RERUN

I have written a little routine that will cause any BASIC program to restart when [SYSTEM RESET] is pressed. The effect is the same as if you had stopped the program by any normal means, then typed in RUN again. Follow these rules:

- 1. These lines must be the first three lines of the program.
- 2. The name of the string variable (here, RESET\$) must not be used elsewhere in the program.
- 3. Once the program has been RUN, you cannot access the disk drive unless you reset the values of DOSINIT by doing a POKE 12,64:POKE 13,21, and then press [SYSTEM RESET] again.

Ø DIM RESET\$(60)

1 RESET\$(1,49)="\\ \BE \B\ \\ \B\ \\ ¬ T) □ R \$ V ) U \$ V ) N \$ V ) H \$ V ) H \$ V ) = -Jelvi

2 I = ADR(RESET\$):H = INT(I/256):L=I-H\*256:POKE 12,L:POKE 13,H:P OKE 842,12:GRAPHICS Ø

To use the routine, type it in and LIST to disk or cassette. Then LOAD a BASIC program and check to see that it doesn't use lines 0-2. If it does, renumber those lines. Then ENTER the LISTed routine. After you RUN the program for the first time, pressing [RESET] will automatically RUN it again.

To disable the [BREAK] key, include the commands POKE' 16,64:POKE 53774,64 after every GRAPHICS command. To even further protect your program, create a RUN-only file by adding the following line:

32767 POKE PEEK(138) + 256\*PEEK (139) + 2,0:SAVE "D:filename. ext":NEW

For cassette, change "D:filename.ext" to "C:". Making sure that you have another version of the program saved somewhere else, type GOTO 32767. The file that results can only be executed with RUN. It can be LOADed, but not LISTed. Even you will no longer be able to see the listing.

> Robert Glover Jensen Beach, FL

#### ANTICIPATION

Eric Verheiden's "Autoboot for BASIC" (ANTIC, June 1983) stimulates me to ask if the same can be done for assembly language programs.

> Richard Dawes Huntsville, AL

See "Binary Autoload," by Ed and Jeff Schneider in ANTIC, Sept. 1983, if you haven't discovered it yet. - ANTIC ED

#### ANNOYING DEATH

I have an ATARI 800 and play Choplifter (Broderbund) a lot. It's annoying to have to be "killed" three times to start a new game. I experimented with the keyboard and discovered that if you press [BREAK] and then [OPTION], it will restart the game.

> Brian Short Hamilton, Kansas continued on page 10



#### I/O BOARD

#### **DRAGONSMOKE MYSTERIES**

Since purchasing my ATARI 800, I look forward to Dragonsmoke every month. I see, in reviewing those programs, the statements PRINT #6 and PRINT CHR\$(125). What do they mean and do?

Larry Herrman Rosell, NJ

PRINT CHR\$(125) clears the screen.
PRINT #6 is used to print large-sized characters to the screen in Graphics Modes 1 and 2, which are text modes.
The #6 refers to Input/Output Channel 6. If a program uses none of the special screen graphics statements, Channel 6 can be used for other things. Thank you for the kind words about Dragonsmoke.

—ANTIC ED

#### PRIZE WINNING THANKS

I just wanted to let you know that I have received my Cover Art Contest prize. Thank you for selecting my entry. The real prize, for me, was seeing my entry published in your magazine.

Cecelia Gaxiola San Jose, CA

We would like to thank Atari Program Exchange, Broderbund Software, Data-Soft, Educational Software and Synapse Software for making available software prizes for our Cover Art Contest winners. —ANTIC ED

#### ANIMATED FAN WITH ANIMATION PROGRAM

I have been a loyal reader from ANTIC #1. Your magazine has since gotten bigger and better. One noticeable improvement is Steve Switzer's ATARI CLINIC. It is, by far, the most helpful new article in any magazine.

Here's a little program I hope you enjoy!

- 10 DIM S\$(2000):OPEN #1,4,0,"K:"
- 20 GET #1,C:? CHR\$(C);
- 30 S(LEN(S) + 1) = CHR(C)
- 40 GOTO 20

This program will let you type anything you want and move it around, using the control keys, shift insert, and shift delete keys to make animation. When finished, break the program, and type PRINT S\$ to see your animation sequence. The way this program works is that it gets a character from the keyboard (without return), and tacks it on to the end of S\$. The animation comes in when you use the edit keys to move the text around, that is also put in S\$.

Afshin Mokhtari Hillsborough, CA

#### BURP

Real Computers do eat Quiche and love it (also, pizza and beer). We, at HuRee Technologies, are pleased to announce that a Nutrition Analysis Program, by our company, is targeted for marketing in the third quarter of 1983. Anyone interested in this program can write to us at P.O. Box 3611, Santa Clara, CA 95055.

D. Hunt Santa Clara, CA

Real computers had better watch their figures. —ANTIC ED

#### STALKING THE WILD DISK DRIVE

We are in the market for disk drives and a printer for our ATARI 800. Are you going to compare the various types of drives in a future issue?

> Ann Clark Corry, PA

We will review the new disk drives as soon as possible. The printers will be evaluated early next year.

-ANTIC ED

#### **UNSAVORY CHARACTERS**

First, the good news. I find ANTIC to be a very helpful, first-rate publication. There have been far too many worthwhile features and articles to list here, so I'll just offer thanks to your staff and contributors.

The bad news? Your new program listings, while generally quite good, are at times quite awful. Without monospaced characters it is very difficult to tell how many spaces are being indicated. If a listed line breaks in the middle of a string of spaces, and the lines are not of equal length, by what mysterious process does one divine the number of spaces indicated?

Indicating control characters this way, i.e. "[T]" "ESC[CLEAR]", is also more sensible. Having control characters appear in the listing as they do on the screen is a neat trick, but serves no useful purpose unless you've memorized which key produces which character. I haven't, and I don't plan to. Nice try, but no cigar.

Sidney Schwartz Port Jefferson Station, NY

We acknowledge the criticism and are moving on several fronts to improve the situation. We are attempting to monospace our custom font, and looking at alternative ways of printing high-quality listings. —ANTIC ED

#### **ROOT OF THE MATTER**

I'm responding to Darron Bacall's letter in June I/O Board. An easy way to find any root of any number is: ?  $X \wedge (1/Y)$ . X is the number and Y is the root. It won't yield exact results, but it's easier than a ten-line program.

Alan McMindes Oklahoma City, OK

Same solution also submitted by Rhett Anderson of Canton, OH.—ANTIC ED

#### SEARCHING FOR SCROLLING

Your magazine has helped me learn about display lists and Player/Missile graphics, and now I am ready to learn about scrolling. Do you know where I could find an article on the subject?

Scott Sheck Gaithersburg, MD

Expect to see a tutorial on scrolling early in 1984. —ANTIC ED

## The Best is Better! for Atari Computers

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#### **KEYSTROKE ARTIST**

We've had quite a few calls on Keystroke Artist (ANTIC, Aug. 1983). The program does run as published, but it's a bit difficult to type in. When typing the string assignments in lines 4000 to 4070, use the chart on page 104 of the same issue for guidance on graphics characters.

Lines 4000 and 4030 contain 120 characters each and 4020 contains 122 characters. To enter these lines, you must first execute a POKE 82,0 command in Immediate Mode (without a line number) to allow sufficient space. Omit the space between the line number and the beginning of the line, and in 4020, omit the final quote mark.

Also, some of the characters in lines 4000 to 4070 are ambiguous. The twenty-first character in the second line of line 4000 is an inverse lower case L. The fourth character in the second line of line 4030, also appearing subsequently in the listing, is an inverse underline character ([SHIFT] [-]). The ninth character in the same line is an inverse blank, as is the 14th character in the string CAL\$ in line 4060. The eighteenth character in the second line of 4030 is a blank, as is the next to the last character of the string MIRROR\$ in line 4040.

In line 1060, the inverse message should read "CHANGE COLOR TO" followed by a semicolon and a colon.

Cassette users may have problems loading a saved picture file. If you have this problem, change the number 128 in lines 1160 and 1690 to a 0 before saving a picture. Files will take twice as much tape, but loads will be more reliable.

#### **VERTICAL MISSILES**

The article "Up and Down — Vertical Movement for Player/Missiles" is excellent. However, nowhere does the article mention how to load data for missiles. Please help!

John Cabigas San Jose, CA

All four missiles are set by the program to be two bits wide by one bit high when enabled. Unfortunately, this cannot be altered. —ANTIC ED

#### TALK IS CHEAP

There is an error in Figure 2: Diagram of voice-input circuit (ANTIC, p. 65, July 1983). The bottommost connection in the diagram should be labeled POT A (PIN 9), not GROUND (PIN 9).

#### **DISAPPEARING ACT**

In your June 1983 issue of ANTIC, was an article entitled "Dancin' Man." I have been dabbling in animation and I had not found an effective method of erasing a character after it was drawn. From reading your article I discovered —? CHR\$(125), a milestone in my computer education. I now see the light!

Mike Drinks Baltimore, MD

#### **DISPLAY INTERRUPTS**

Having read the article "Start Interrupting" (ANTIC, June 1983), I wrote a display list interrupt to turn the background color to black at the bottom of the screen in one of my programs. However, whenever the program performs input or output to the disk or printer, the whole screen goes black. Can this be corrected?

Don Etherington Redlands, CA

Your display list interrupt works by writing a new color (black) directly to the screen background hardware register after the twenty-first mode line. When the last mode line is drawn, a stage two VBI (vertical blank interrupt) occurs which updates the hardware register from the shadow register, which contains the color blue.

Disk and printer I/O are time-critical routines; during these, stage two VBI routines are not performed. That is why the screen stays black — the hardware register is not being updated. As soon as time-critical I/O is finished, the screen returns to its proper colors.

-ANTIC ED



## THE CARLSTON TRIO

## Brotherhood at Broderbund

by DAVID BARRY

Broderbund Software, responsible for such popular computer games as Choplifter, Alien Rain and David's Midnight Magic, was started in Eugene, Oregon, in 1980 by two brothers - Doug and Gary Carlston. They started on the strength of a series of strategy games, called Galactic Saga, written by Doug on his TRS-80. Doug was a practicing lawyer (Harvard Law School, 1975), but gradually the potential of the software business weaned him from legal work completely.

Brother Gary, also a Harvard graduate (B.A. in Scandinavian literature, 1973), was shuttling back and forth to Sweden, where he coached a women's basketball team that won the Swedish national championship. He also taught Swedish at the University of Washington in Seattle.

By 1979 Doug had sold a few programs to Scott Adams at Adventure International and to TSE Softside. This minor success encouraged him to enlist brother Gary's efforts in a software company.

Broderbund is now located in San Rafael, California, "closer to the action," and has grown from five to 60 people. The brothers have been joined by sister Cathy, formerly a buyer for Lord and Taylor's in New York. The trio is represented in the company logo, three

David Barry is a technical writer in the computer field, and author of an upcoming book on the word-processing program Wordstar.



Doug Carlston

crowns, which is also the Swedish national emblem.

ANTIC: The first games you wrote were for the TRS-80, but soon you began focusing on the Apple market? What happened?

DOUG: Software for the TRS-80 turned out to be a terrible market because most of the distribution networks were closed, even though there were plenty of machines out there. In March, 1980, we

Gary Carlston

were able to get a booth at the Fifth West Coast Computer Fair. At the show, Gary and I met some Japanese traders and they had some very good Apple programs. We pursued them and also put a letter in a Japanese magazine asking Japanese programmers to write to us. A trader came back in June with programs and we started buying them from him. We got a good entertainment line going

continued on next page

for the Apple which was mostly from Japan.

ANTIC: What were the names of some of those earlier games from Japan? What was the first big hit?

GARY: The first was Alien Rain. That hit the market in December, 1980. Two others were Hyper Head-On and Galaxy Wars, but they weren't very successful. They had to be played sideways on American T.V.'s.

#### ANTIC: And each of these games was written for the Apple?

GARY: Yes. One interesting note for ANTIC's readers was the friendly pressure we kept receiving from the A.C.E. newsletter to get into the Atari market, which we resisted for a long time because we didn't have any programmers for the ATARI.

## ANTIC: Why couldn't the people who were doing the programming for the Apple also program for the ATARI?

DOUG: They were all in Japan. They'd never even seen an ATARI. Furthermore they didn't have any interest in it. We didn't get our first ATARI program out of Japan until six months ago. A.E. was the first one the Japanese had ever done on the ATARI.

#### ANTIC: So you're still in close contact with Japan.

CATHY: In fact we're going to have to interrupt this interview any minute now because we're expecting a bus load of eleven Japanese.

#### ANTIC: Eleven Japanese programmers? What will they be doing here?

CATHY: Six of them are programmers, the others are friends. They're going to be here for a month and they're here to learn. They don't know enough about the ATARI yet, so they're going to learn all the techniques and utilities we have here and take them back to Japan.

#### ANTIC: Are they working for Broderbund in Japan?

GARY: Their company is called Programmer's 3 and we have been partners for three and a half years.

DOUG: We do all the marketing and distribution and a lot of the editing on the programs. We try to give them a sense of what Americans do and don't like, etc. We communciate a lot. We have a full-

time Japanese translator on our staff and we try to see them a few times a year. In between we send stuff back and forth. ANTIC: Cathy, what has been your role with the company?

CATHY: Originally I came to take charge of the office management, book-keeping, administration, that sort of thing. After a while I noticed that our advertising was getting a little stale. We kept running the same ads all the time. I pointed this out, and was quickly appointed to do something about it. Since then I've been overseeing advertising, too.

ANTIC: How many programmers are working for Broderbund now and what machines are they mostly writing on? DOUG: We now have sixty people working for us, twelve of them programmers, many doing conversions. Apple is still the most popular, Atari is second in terms of submissions. Those two have the largest base of young programming talent.

ANTIC: Have you found there's been difficulty in making the transition from the Apple to the ATARI in that the ATARI has greater visual capability, graphics, sound, etc.?

GARY: It's been a learning experience finding out what ATARI owners appreciate about their own machines that we were not aware of initially. The importance of sound, for example . . .

DOUG: There are real trade-offs both ways. The trouble is that people tend to have such a strong loyalty to their machine, whatever it may be, that they go out of their way to differentiate it from other machines. They pick up on particular features and make them important because they're different from what other machines have. So that's a problem. There are no real obstacles in terms of resolution, detail or any of that in making a transfer, although it was a learning experience for everybody. The main difference is getting a higher level of sound for the ATARI and Commodore. ANTIC: For which machines are you currently programming?

DOUG: Commodore Vic, Commodore 64, Apple, IBM, ATARI, including the 5200 and the 2600 as well as the com-

puters. The 5200 is a pretty decent machine. It's got the same capabilities internally as the computers, so it's not a bad one. We're also looking at Coleco and doing some licensing for the T.I.

ANTIC: I'm interested in the creation of a computer game, the process whereby a programmer goes from the idea for a game to the actual reality of a Choplifter rescuing hostages or a slithery creature gobbling another slithery creature. How does that come about?

GARY: I believe the germ of an idea is actually a particular routine that a programmer may come up with, say a routine that kind of gives the effect of sliding over ice. From that little routine he can build and make it into something larger.

ANTIC: Somewhat similar to the germ of an idea for a short story or a painting. DOUG: It'd be like you were going to paint the Mona Lisa and the first thing you did was paint the smile.

GARY: Or maybe its more akin to songwriting, which is something many programmers also do. You get a little ditty, a little phrase, and you build on it until you create a game. And all we do here is try to help them build on those phrases.

## ANTIC: So you give them a supporting environment here in which they can work?

GARY: Yes. We now have internally here, editors, storyboard people, animators. A programmer will come in and say, "I've got a neat routine, kind of gives an effect of sliding over ice. What can I do with it?" So everybody gets together and the animator works on little characters, the story guy works on story line and the editors come in and try to contribute towards character development and the theme. Together they come up with a complete game.

CATHY: It's much more of a group effort than it was a year ago.

GARY: And this is why programmers who work for us freelance come in on a regular basis, like the authors of Choplifter and Serpentine. At least once a week they'll come in with their current projects and if they need help getting a

continued on next page

character designed or a story idea together they can talk over different ideas, or work with the animator or editor.

DOUG: Another thing we do is create a portfolio of ideas so that if a talented person were to come to us and show us a lot of neat routines and say, "look, I can program but I don't know what to program" we can say, "here's a game idea that seems to suit your style." What we're trying to do is to offer a complete service to programmers. This is really the first year we've put so much into product development in-house.

At this point in the interview the eleven Japanese arrived and Cathy Carlston left to greet them. The interview continued with Gary and Doug.

## ANTIC: What advice would you give to a young programmer struggling out there in the hinterlands?

GARY: To be prepared for almost total commitment. Because you're competing against professional people now who have, somehow or other, arranged their lives to work full time at programming. And try to work with a publisher who will work with you and is not just a broker.

#### ANTIC: How to you compensate programmers?

DOUG: Most of them work on a royalty basis with the royalty ranging anywhere from 15% to 30% depending on market conditions.

## ANTIC: So a fellow like David Snider, who wrote David's Midnight Magic, how much did he make on that?

DOUG: Somewhere in six figures, I can tell you that much, which is not unusual for some of our top programmers.

#### ANTIC: And how did he come to be connected with Broderbund?

GARY: He had seen Rasterblaster (by Bill Budge) and was working on the Apple at college and said, "I wonder if I could do something like that?" so he started programming pinball. We were at a computer fair in Chicago and he came by with it. We saw it in its early stages and thought it was great. We bought him some equipment so that he

could work faster, and then his parents fed him for the next four or five months. Between the bunch of us we got the product out.

#### ANTIC: What kind of game has been done to death?

GARY: Well I think software's going to resemble movies more than games. Not to say that there won't be shooting in the game, but there's going to be a whole story, plot, theme. And it's not just going to be in the documentation — it's going to be in the game. You're going to have the option to live it all out. You may still just shoot and be shot at, but its going to be within a much more freewheeling framework.

## ANTIC: And is Broderbund preparing for that, trying to devise more intricate kinds of games . . .

GARY: Yes, sometimes a piece of entertainment software may take a year and a half to write. There's some pretty complicated stuff being written, with a lot of people involved, and there are a few where we'll never even recoup our investment.

ANTIC: You mean there are a few programmers that you support, while they're working on a game and at some point you just say, "forget it, it's not worth it anymore?"

GARY: Well, no, no, but they may be writing for a machine that's dead by the time the program comes out. I don't know which machine that could be, but it could happen. The fellow who wrote Choplifter, he's been working on his next game for 13 months now.

ANTIC: How do you compensate programmers who spend a year and a half writing a program.?

DOUG: That's why a lot of the programmers who work for us are here in-house. We're funding some people quite extensively and that's why I say we may not get our money back. We had to write off quite a bit last year. You take your chances, and as our batting average goes down, which I'm sure it must (can't be lucky forever), we've just got to build that into our cost of doing business.

ANTIC: I know you've lived in Sweden quite a few years, and have actually taught Swedish at the University of Washington in Seattle. Is Broderbund a Swedish name? How did you come up with the name Broderbund?

GARY: It's actually closest to the German and in German the word broderbund means "brotherhood".

The interview continued at lunch with the eleven Japanese.

ANTIC: In what direction does Broder-bund plan to move in the coming years? DOUG: Our intention is to move in multiple lines, in three directions. One line will be the Bank Street line which is the home utility line. We plan to come out with a Bank Street Speller, Bank Street Filer, etc., programs for the family. Our second line is something we're working on with the Hensen people who were the ones who created the Muppets. It's called the computer literacy line and will concentrate on teaching everything there is to know about a computer.

#### ANTIC: Will it be mostly written material or software also?

DOUG: It'll be a combination of software and written material. We plan it to overview everything on computers yet remain focused each step of the way. The first series should be coming out about next summer. And the third line is what we call "Edutainment," entertainment products with educational value. Our new product Matchboxes is that kind of game.

## ANTIC: What is it about running Broderbund that gives you the greatest satisfaction?

DOUG: I would say the greatest satisfaction is the creation of a new product, a new game just entering the market, even though I'm not immediately involved anymore in product development. Most of my time these days is spent on administrative work. Still, I would say that a new product on the market gives me the greatest satisfaction.

ANTIC: Does the future of the software field look good for Broderbund? Are you feeling burned out from computing? DOUG: Not at all. I expect Broderbund to be somewhere in this field 10 years from now, one way or another. I still in-

tend to be running this business.

## TINE YOUR HERE FIRE Reflex action for beginners

by DAVID FAUGHN Requires 16K RAM

Every ATARI knows how to tell time, at least it keeps time while it's running, and you can use this timer in your programs. An internal clock is necessary for the ATARI to do things in the proper order, and one of the most important of these chores is the regulation of the video screen.

The screen is redrawn sixty times a second. Within that small interval the computer directs the video beam to race back and forth across the screen, from upper left to bottom right, then leap to the upper left for another pass. This leap, called the *vertical blank*, is generated each 1/60 of a second by a crystal-controlled pulse that also drives the *real-time clock*.

Just as a wrist watch keeps time inside and shows the time outside, the "face" of the real-time clock reflects the time gone by. This face is in RAM memory at locations 18, 19, and 20; and you can PEEK at these to check the time.

Type in this short BASIC program:

 $10 \quad A = PEEK(18)$ 

 $20 \quad B = PEEK(19)$ 

30 C = PEEK(20)

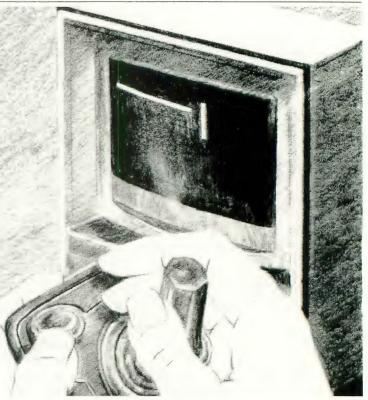
40 PRINT A,B,C

RUN

You should see something like this:

0 53 196

The values will differ, but the first will probably be zero (unless your computer has been on for a long time). Run the program several more times. The middle number will gradually increase, but the last number may be as low as zero or as high as 255. These numbers show ATARI time at the instant you asked for it with the RUN command. The first number



is sort of like an "hour hand," the middle one a "minute hand," and the last one like a "second hand," but not exactly. The ATARI doesn't keep hours, minutes, and seconds.

The minimum unit of time for the RTCLOK (as it is called) is the "jiffy," or 1/60 of a second. Memory location number 20 counts jiffies. Since each memory location holds one byte in the ATARI, and one byte can be used to count from 0 to 255 (00000000 to 11111111), location 20 starts again at 0 after the 256th jiffy. To figure the number of seconds required for location 20 to recycle, divide 256 by 60 — you will get approximately 4.27 seconds.

Every time location 20 gets full it increments location 19 by one (forgive the redundancy, increment means to increase by one, and decrement means to decrease by one). So the middle number tells how many units of 4.27 seconds have gone by — a strange way to tell time. Location 19, also being one byte, recycles after 255 increments, which is equal to 256 times 4.27 seconds, or about 18.22 minutes.

When location 19 recycles, it increments location 18, which counts periods of about 18.22 minutes (convenient correspondence, eh what?). Well, obviously we are going to tell you that location 18 counts to 255, after which the whole thing starts over like the odometer on an old car — but that takes more than three days!

It should be clear that easy arithmetic can translate from ATARI to human time. The number in location 20 counts sixtieths of a second; location 19 tallies 4.27 seconds; and location 18 represents periods of 18.22 minutes. And you can PEEK at these values even within a program.

The ATARI starts counting when you turn it on, and keeps counting until you turn it off — it doesn't stop when you look at the counters. Moreover, it doesn't care what the counters

say, so you can set them back to zero any time you want. This makes it possible to use the RTCLOK to time a game or anything else.

Trigger Finger is a simple program to demonstrate this feature. It is also an interesting test of reflexes, or possibly the responsiveness of your joystick. Let's take a look at what the program does.

Essentially, it measures the amount of time it takes you to press the fire button on your joystick a certain number of times. You can choose a number greater or less, but 50 times makes a good test. First you are asked for the number of "spaces" you want, i.e., the number of times to press the trigger. When the program runs, every time you push the trigger a one-space block appears on the screen. As soon as you reach the preset number, the program prints out the time it took you.

In the program, timing is performed in lines 80 through 200. Line 80 resets the timers to 0. At the end of the race, line 110 PEEKs memory locations 18, 19, and 20, and lines 120 through 150 convert the readings found there to a time interval. Line 125 changes jiffies to hundredths of a second. The time elapsed between resetting the registers and the end of the race is then printed out in lines 190 and 200.

The program resets itself in line 300 by RUNning itself again. The advantage of using these internal timers in a game is that they run completely independently of actions that may be occurring in your own program. If your BASIC program is busy searching through its line numbers for a GOSUB or a GOTO, the counting of these timers continues at an exact rate. The advantage of this for writing timed games, timed math drills, and other programs requiring accurate timing is obvious.

#### 5 REM TIMEFIRE by David Faughn for ANTIC MAGAZINE

10 PRINT "HOW MANY SPACES?"

20 INPUT X

30 TI = 0:M = TI + 4:DRAW = X:Q = 5

35 ? "PRESS TRIGGER TO BEGIN RACE."

40 IF STRIG(0) = 0 THEN 60

50 GOTO 40

60 GRAPHICS 5

70 SETCOLOR 0,2,8:COLOR 1

80 FOR Z=18 TO 20:POKE Z,0:NEXT Z

90 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 220

100 GOTO 90

110 A = PEEK(20):B = PEEK(19):C = PEEK(18)

120 SEC=(4.267\*256\*C)+(B\*4.267)+(A/60)

125 SEC=INT(SEC\*100)/100

130 MIN=INT(SEC/60)

140 M=MIN\*60

150 SEC=SEC-M

160 IF A < 60 THEN 190

170 A=A-60

180 GOTO 160

190 PRINT MIN;" MINUTES "; SEC;" SECOND S "

210 GOTO 300

220 TI=TI+1:IF TI=X THEN 110

230 GOSUB 310

240 M=M+1

250 IF M>54 THEN Q=Q+1:M=5

260 PLOT M.Q

270 GOSUB 370

280 IF STRIG(0)=1 THEN 90

290 GOTO 280

300 RUN

310 IF DRAW < 51 THEN RETURN

320 DRAW = DRAW-50

330 IF DRAW < 50 THEN GOTO 350

340 GOTO 310

350 PLOT DRAW+4.1:DRAWTO DRAW+4.Q+4

360 RETURN

370 PLOT DRAW+4,1:DRAWTO DRAW+4,Q+5

380 RETURN

#### TYPO TABLE

Variable checksum = 140869 Line num range Code Length 5 -100 HS 347 110 305 - 220 GQ 230 - 340 TN 217 350 - 380 DX 102

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# COMPUTER CAMP

## Report from the Old West

by DEBORAH BURNS

On a bright and sunny day in August ANTIC paid a visit to Camp Atari — Old West, 40 miles east of San Francisco on the slopes of Mt. Diablo. Old West is just one of the seven Atari-sponsored camps held this summer, and is located on the 120-acre campus of the Athenian School near Danville, California.

Don and Marlene Applebaum, the camp's resident directors, both teach school in New Jersey, and have fifteen years experience as professional camp directors.

From June 25th to August 19 about 96 campers were admitted to each two-week session of the Atari camps. Campers pay \$890 for a session and \$425 for each additional week. For those who plan to stay the entire eight weeks the cost is \$2,999. The other six camp sites are New England (Massachusetts), Poconos (Pennsylvania), Chesapeake (Baltimore), Smokey Mountains (North Carolina), Midwest (Minnesota), and Pacific (San Diego, California).

Last year there were just three camps, and next year Atari expects to offer three more sites for a total of ten camps. The average enrollment at the Danville camp fluctuated from 45 to 60, while the number of kids who wanted to attend the Poconos site doubled from 80 last year to 160 this year. The Applebaums attribute the difference to the fact that "summer camp" is more traditionally an east coast experience and California has more outdoor living available all year long.

"We're lucky to have an exceptional

staff," said Marlene. "We've worked at many other camps with bright kids, but here all the kids are very bright. Most of the counselors are bright, too, and we need that, especially the ones who are computer and engineering students. They usually know what they're doing and what to do with the kids.

"We've had very few discipline problems. These children are above average in almost all respects," she added.

Not unlike the rest of the population involved with computers, most campers are boys. Only children ages 10 to 16 are admitted to the camp, and one out of five campers is a girl.

"We had a family group here for the first two weeks, and the sister was rather cute-sy. She did fine on computers," said Marlene, "but she showered and changed 20 times a day, too. Many of the girls are more well-rounded than that, and are involved with sports or music or other activities."

The weekday schedule for campers is packed with activity that includes a mixture of different experiences. For example, a typical daytime schedule would be as follows:

9:00-10:25 a.m.	Computer
	Instruction
10:30-11:10	Drama
11:15-12:00	Tennis
12:00- 1:55	Lunch -
	Rest Hour
2:00- 2:55	Computer
	Workshop

3:00- 3:35 Free Swim 4:00- 5:25 Softball

Each day varies, of course, and the evening schedule includes dinner and some planned activity or computer "free time". Other daytime activities include arts and crafts, music, aerobics, electronic workshop, hiking, soccer, volleyball, swimming, and laundry hour.

In the evenings campers can attend the movies (shown on the grounds), or take trips to town for bowling or roller skating.

Once a week on banquet night a special guest speaker, usually a computer game designer/programmer, appears to talk about his work. The week before our visit, Chris Crawford, author of Atari's Eastern Front, talked about his programming experience and his new games, soon to be released, called Gossip and Excalibur. The day we visited the camp, Vince Wu, designer of the famous Donkey Kong arcade game, was scheduled to speak.

The classrooms, of course, are the major attractions of the camp, and the campers are allowed a total of four and a half hours at the computers each day. Formal instruction and programming time is set up for two sessions per day. During "free time" in the evenings (7:00 to 8:30), at least two of the three computer rooms are open for students either to play games or practice programming.

These computer classrooms are

continued on page 22



It sits on the sands of Egypt-silent, foreboding; the blue waters of the Nile sliding silently by. Pharoah's Pyramid beckons to us across millennia; mysterious, alluring. Where did the stones come from? How were they laid one on top of another? How many lives were lost under hot suns and cool moons to

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#### COMPUTER CAMP

continued from page 18

equipped with \$1 million of equipment, and there are three classrooms with 12 ATARI computer systems each. At maximum enrollment there are two students per computer. The students are divided into separate work groups according to interest and ability level.

Jim Brown, one of the instructors of computer education, issues a simple questionnaire to each new camper to determine their level of computer knowledge.

"If they already have done some programming, we ask them to briefly explain their programs to us," he said. "We also ask them what they're interested in."

Several kids have wanted to know more about Logo and Forth, which aren't offered in the instruction curriculum, but Jim directs them to the additional materials in the extensive library of software and books. Also, an on-site expert, trained at Atari, is available to help the campers work on any project they choose.

"We get kids who come here for two weeks whose parents say, 'you're going there whether you like it or not," he said. "But after five days or so we can usually change any bad attitude. It usually turns out to be a very successful experience for them, a very positive experience."

The campers were working on an assignment when we visited a morning class of an intermediate BASIC group. Each student had been given a programming assignment to be completed by the end of the afternoon session.

Tamara Ghandour, 10, of Piedmont, California, was writing graphics-character code in BASIC. Her program showed a street scene with a building, a pedestrian and a moving car.

She told us that her family owns an ATARI at home and that she and her younger sister use it. She seemed quite happy with the work and was confident she could complete her assignment by the end of the day.

Rick Bowers, 15, of South San Francisco, California, had no experience on computers before he came.

"My dad said it would be fun," he said, "and I really wanted to come."

He said he feels comfortable with computers now. We asked him if he wanted to become a game programmer.

"Not really," said Rick. "I plan to take over in my dad's machine shop. He works a lot of computers, so it will be useful."

Several of the campers, including Rick, told me that they use their evening "free time" with the computers almost every time the classrooms are open.

"Usually, the first week they get here they're really into games," said Marlene, the camp's director. "They want to get into all the fantastic software we have in our library. By the second week you see them change around.

"After that there will be just one class for games and two for programming," she continued.

In the second classroom we visited campers were learning Advanced BASIC and PILOT II. Dan Zimmerman, the instructor in that class, told us that they were field-testing the new Atari PILOT in disk form.

According to Dan, he's taught beginners that "essentially started from scratch. Some of them had typed in programs, but did not understand what they were typing. But now they're designing their own programs, including sound and graphics and doing quite well. But they're still suffering the same frustrations as most any programmer."

Then we visited the advanced group, those who have designed programs before, or want to use assembly language, or learn more about electronics. Jeff Cathers, who is an electrical engineering major in college and is the "expert" from Atari, supervised these advanced students. One of the campers was so far advanced that Jeff assigned him projects that might be given to a professional programmer. He gave him a spec sheet and a deadline just as a paid programmer under contract would receive.

Jeff Cathers is just one of the 19 counselors who assist Jim Brown and the Applebaums. Brown and Zimmerman are math and computer science instructors in junior high schools during the

school year. They are assisted in the classrooms by five college students who major in computer science and engineering. Most counselors are between ages 19 and 21, except for the 28-year-old swimming instructor who regularly works for the Athenian School.

Karen Horowitz, 19, one of the counselors, attends the Fashion Institute of Technology, and supervises the arts and crafts activity.

Karen also showed us how some of the girls had created patterns on the ATARI and later transferred the design onto a weaving loom. Snapshots of the computer screen were taken and copied into the woven pattern.

Most of the campers seemed to be enjoying themselves, and quite a number of them have elected to extend their stay. The accomodations are less rugged than many camps; the students stay in the dormitories of the Athenian School, which house academic students during the regular school year.

When they're not dining or computing, the campers have many other activities to choose. Swimmers have an Olympic-sized pool, and an official Red Cross water-safety course is offered. A huge gym for basketball is available.

"We also had a whole group playing Dungeons and Dragons," said Marlene. "Not on the computer, but the original game. One of the counselors really knows that game and played Dungeonmaster. I think that goes along with the kind of child who comes here."

When we talked to Jim and the kids in the classrooms, we found that most of them were California residents, particularly from the San Francisco Bay Area.

"But we also have six brothers and cousins from France and Spain who are over here for the whole eight weeks," Jim said. "We have someone from Texas here now, and last session we had kids from Hong Kong and Australia."

According to the directors, several campers want to stay longer because "they're having a good time... and they want to finish a project they've started." Quite a few say they want to come back next year.

## LONESOME PILOT

by KEN HARMS

Sitting beside a calm, blue lake in Idaho's Sawtooth mountains, I recently proved a philosophical statement by my friend, Anonymous: "A computer is a multi-purpose tool, not an all-purpose tool." Out here, the best turtle graphic program is a poor substitute for a rod, reel and a well-chosen fly. So, while the nine-inch rainbows fry, here are a few lines concerning letters to the author and short but delightful programs illustrating character graphic animation under PILOT.

ANTIC and its authors attempt to answer readers' questions either directly or through the I/O Board. Unfortunately, many letters are nearly unanswerable for reasons which may be illustrated by replying to a recent letter.

"In your article on Holiday Trees, you stated that you can get the big letters in the R:emark commands by placing a Control N right after the colon. I've tried this and it makes absolutely no difference in the looks of the print. What am I doing wrong?"

Answer: I was trying to explain how to get the Epson printer to print R:emarks lines in expanded mode. A similar special character can be used with the Atari and other printers; see your printer handbook. These characters have no effect on the listing displayed on the screen. No special characters will turn on the large screen letters (Graphics Mode 2). To answer this question I assumed the writer was listing to the screen. If he had included a description of his printer, I could have answered more helpfully.

"Your Sounder article (Volume 1, Issue 6) included a section on special effects that has puzzled me for some time. In the bouncing-ball section, absolutely nothing happens even though I have checked and rechecked the typing. I hear the sound effects, but there is no bouncing ball. I strongly suspect lines 590 and 690, followed by 570 and 670. What should I do on these lines?"

Ken Harms is Contributing Editor for PILOT and Logo, who programs for the sheer joy of computing. Readers interested in contributing to our coverage of either of these languages are invited to write him care of ANTIC.

Several people reported this problem, most probably a result of the way we used to list programs. The Epson printer I use (like the Atari printers) does not print most control characters. The 590 and 690 lines are good guesses for the problem. The key sequence should be a T:ype [CTRL] [.] followed by a space and a remark bracket. The period in one remark didn't print, leaving some confused. Lines 570 and 670 print blanks to erase the ball before the next line prints it again higher (or lower) on the screen. Be sure to include both the space and a remark bracket or PILOT will assume it's a null line and do nothing.

If all else fails on a graphic screen, a good rule of thumb is to clear the screen and start over. One way to do this is to insert a line with T:ype [ESC] [CTRL] [CLEAR]. If that doesn't work, try a GR:QUIT followed by a C:@B572 = 1 to turn off the cursor. In this program I'd insert the lines right after line 510, the start of the program.

"Also in the Sounder article, you lost me in the Jackhammer module, especially in lines 1220 to 1310, plus line 1340. The R:emarks were somewhat confusing as what came out on the screen looked like anything but a Jackhammer. I need some help interpreting these lines."

Again, ANTIC's new listing conventions, with full display of *all* characters, has solved this for future programs. In this case, however, the reader is subtly reporting an error in the remark statement intended to clarify a set of non-printing graphic characters. For all of you struggling with this, lines 1250 through 1270 are listed as "same as 1180." Once they were. But I renumbered the program and forgot to change the remark. They should be "same as 1240." Sorry folks!

Although these debugging problems were relatively simple (if I got them right!), most problems can be really difficult to diagnose from a few sentences. It really helps if you send along a disk or cassette with a copy of non-functioning programs and return postage, as well as a description of the problem and your hardware configuration. Be sure to keep your original copy! I can then see exactly what the computer sees and try to fix it.

continued on next page

And a final comment from our reader:

"I'm often struck by the exotic memory locations you use with pointer variables. Where do you come up with these locations and their various functions? Do you have a PILOT memory map? If you do, how do I obtain one? I'm always impressed by the way you can come up with just the right address to solve the tricky little problems. I never can, and believe me, it's frustrating.

The secret of finding just the right address to solve a tricky problem is writing articles only when the search for an address was successful. The number of programs which haven't been written because the right address just can't be located are many. For example, an address for *all* errors (we have one for I/O errors to disk) or a *simple* way to determine the length of a variable are attractive but elusive.

Although there is no good memory map for PILOT that I know of, you might find the following three resources helpful.

The BASIC Reference Manual by Atari includes many of the most useful addresses. The Memory Map by Educational Software, Inc., is the most complete O.S. map I've seen. "Mapping the ATARI," by Ian Chadwick, is the most complete I haven't seen. Since PILOT, like BASIC, works with Atari's excellent Operating System, most of the addresses work with PILOT. But don't expect locations such as variable addresses to work in a different language—these are definitely language-dependent. In a word—experiment.

The last resource is the PILOT External Specification, available free from Atari's Customer Service group. The 'External Spec.' is an internal document (not typeset, etc.) designed for the experienced programmer. It packs lots of information into its draft-form pages, but you'll need some ingenuity to put these hints into use in your applications.

Now to this month's program. Locomotive is a simple program combining character graphics and advanced sound effects to animate an old-fashioned steam locomotive. "Character graphics" describes pictures created by stringing together characters in Atari's 256 character font. The program U:ses a \*STARTUP module to get initial values for variables in #M and #R which control the left margin and the row number on which locomotive will print. Later, simply increasing this number and C:omputing it into address 82 changes the left margin to move the locomotive across the screen one space at a time. That's the basic principle behind animating character graphics — print the characters, erase them, and reprint them in a different location. You could use the POS:ition command, but since the locomotive is five lines high, five P: commands would be needed, changing the margin is simpler. To eliminate erasing, each line of characters in the locomotive includes a blank at either end. This automatically erases the last character when the string is reprinted.

The program uses #R to change location 84 to set the line number on which to print the pattern. Simply changing positions 82 and 84 and printing either \*TRAIN or \*TRAIN-RIGHT moves the locomotive back and forth down the

screen.

The \*WHISTLE and \*LOCO2 modules use special sound registers to control both a multi-voiced toot and the complex puff-puff of the locomotive. Simply, each of the four voices in PILOT is controlled by two registers — a frequency address and a control address. PILOT looks at values in the frequency register to figure out the pitch (frequency) and the control register to determine the distortion plus loudness values for each voice. See the BASIC Reference Manual or "Sounder" in ANTIC Oct.-Nov. 1982, for more information.

The \*WHISTLE module sounds each of three voices at different frequencies and at distortion 160 (clear tones) but with loudness values of 8 and 10. It turns them off by setting the loudness values to 0 (lines 2110 to 2130). The same technique gives the puffs. The variable #L sets up the maximum loudness (15 times 100) and then loops \*LOCO1 and \*LOCO2 first sound the loud puff and then loop through to rapidly decrease the loudness. The loop proceeds slowly at first while the train is starting up and goes faster and faster as the train speeds up. This increasing speed is accomplished by increasing the "step value" (variable #X) after each puff. See lines 1060 through 1100.

Well, it's back to the campfire for these fish. Upcoming programs include a way to merge programs under program control and continuing coverage of Logo.

```
10 R:LOCOMOTIVE
20 R:ANTIC OCTOBER, 1983
30 R:
40 J:*MAINLINE
100 *TRAIN
110 C(\#M = 25) + (\#M = 4): \#R = \#R + 1
120 C(\#M = 25) + (\#M = 4): \#D = \#D * - 1
130 C:#M=#M+#D
140 C(#R=20):#R=0
150 C:@B82=#M
160 C:@B84=#R
170 J(#D<0):*TRAINRIGHT
180 T:
           [8 BLANKS
190 T: ••• [
200 T: 🗐 🗖 🚺
210 T:
220 T: LOOP
230 E:
240 *TRAINRIGHT
250 T:
            [9 BLANKS
260 T:
       PPP [REM
270 T: ■■ [REM
280 T:
       [REM
290 T: 4000 [REM
300 R:INCLUDE BLANKS & REMARK SIGN
AFTER GRAPHIC ... THEY HOLD SPACES!
310 E:
1000 R:
1010 *MAINLINE
1020 U:*STARTUP
1030 *LOCO1
1040 C:#L=1500 [LOUDNESS VALUE
```

```
1050 *LOCO2
                                                    2100 PA:50
1060 C:@B53761=(#L-#X)/100
                                                    2110 C:@B53763=160
1070 C:#L=#L-#X
                                                    2120 C:@B53765=160
1080 J(#L>400):*LOCO2
                                                    2130 C:@B53767=160
1090 C(\#X < 150): \#X = \#X + 1
                                                    2140 PA:35
1100 C:#Z=#Z-1
                                                    2150 C:#W=#W-1
1110 J(#Z=0):*LOCO3
                                                    2160 E(\#W = \emptyset):
1120 U:*TRAIN
                                                    2170 J:*WHISTLE1
1130 J:*LOCO1
                                                    3000 R:
1140 *LOCO3
                                                    3010 *STARTUP
1150 PA:60
1160 U:*WHISTLE
1170 PA:60
1180 C:@B82=2[RESTORES LEFT MARGIN
1190 E:
                                                   SOUNDS
2000 R:
2010 *WHISTLE
2020 C:#W=3 [NUMBER OF WHISTLES
2030 *WHISTLE1
2040 C:@B53762=40 [FREQ. VOICE 1
2050 C:@B53764=10 [FREQ. VOICE 2
                                                   3110 U:*TRAIN
2060 C:@B53766=90 [FREQ. VOICE 3
                                                   3120 PA:120
2070 C:@B53763 = 160+10[CNTRL VOICE 1
                                                   3130 U:*WHISTLE
                                                   3140 PA:30
2080 C:@B53765 = 160+8 [CNTRL VOICE 2
```

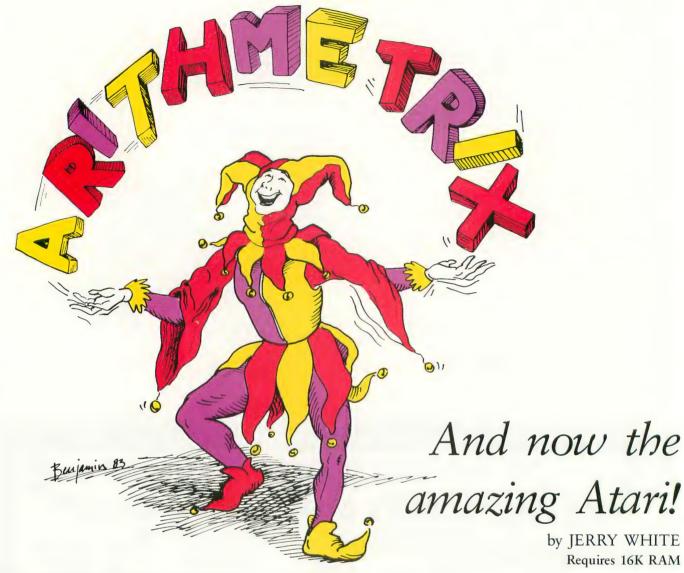
2090 C:@B53767 = 160 + 10[CNTRL VOICE 3

3020 R: THESE VARIABLES POSITION TRAIN 3030 C:#M=5 [LEFT MARGIN LOCATION 3040 C:#R=5 [ROW NUMBER 3050 C:#D=1 [DIRECTION 1=LEFT,-1=RIGHT 3060 R: THESE VARIABLES CONTROL AND NUMBER OF PUFFS 3070 C:#Z=188 [NUMBER OF PUFFS 3080 C:#X=15 [DECREASES LOUDNESS 3090 C:@B53760=15[ FREQUENCY, VOICE 0 3100 C:@B53761=3 [CNTRL VOICE 0 3150 E:

A

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Following is a sample run of the program, presented step by step. In each case, press [RETURN] after typing. Just read the screen, and answer the prompts as follows.

You will be asked to select a positive whole number. For all but the fourth case, use the number five for our first sample run.

- (1) You are asked to multiply your number (minus one) by your number (plus one). We have chosen the number five so our number (minus one) equals four and our number (plus one) equals six. We multiply six by four and enter the result, 24. The program tells us that our original number is five.
- (2) You are asked to multiply your number by three, then tell the program if the result is odd or even. Our number is

Jerry White is Technical Consultant and regular contributor to ANTIC. His programs are available from several software companies, notably Adventure International and Educational Software.

five, and five times three equals 15, so type ODD. We are asked to add one to the result (16), divide by two (eight), multiply by three (24), subtract six (18), then divide by nine and disregard any remainder (two). When you enter the result of two, the program will again tell you that your original number is five.

- (3) You are asked to divide your original number by three, then enter the remainder. Five divided by three is one with a remainder of two, so type two. You are then asked to divide your original number by four and enter the remainder of one, then divide by five and enter the remainder of zero. Once again, the program has enough information to figure out your original number.
- (4) This time the computer will predict your result. You are asked to select a three-digit number, and make sure that the difference between the first and last digits is greater than one. For this example, we will use the number 123. The first result is obtained by reversing the order of our number (321). The second result is obtained by finding the difference between our original number and the first result (198). Result number three is obtained by reversing the digits of the second result

continued on page 28





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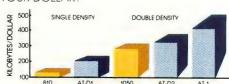
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#### ARITHMETRIX continued from page 26

(891). You are asked to add the second result to result number three then press [RETURN]. Like magic, your computer will tell you that the final result is 1089.

(5) In the final algorithm the computer again predicts the answer. Choose a starting number, perhaps five. To obtain the first result we multiply by six (30), add 36 (66), divide by two (33). To obtain result number two we multiply our original number by three (15). Subtract result number two from the first result, press [RETURN], and your smart little machine will tell you that your final result is 18.

The program listing is divided into sections, each labeled with REM statements. It should be obvious that there isn't any magic at all. It's all BASIC logic.

The display routine reads from DATA statements and centers each new line on the screen. Since a comma indicates a new line of DATA, the "@" character was used in the data wherever a comma is to be displayed on the screen. The display routine then searches each line and converts each "@" to ",". My thanks to Sid Hyman for the idea for Arithmetrix.

```
100 REM ARITHMETRIX by Jerry White
105 REM ANTIC MAGAZINE
110 REM Version date 5/25/83
120 REM
130 DIM LINE$(40), R$(4), C$(1): GOSUB 79
0:GOTO 270
140 REM
150 REM DISPLAY SUBROUTINE
160 REM
170 POKE 752,1:LM = INT(19-LEN(LINE$)/2)
:Y = Y + 2:IF Y < 24 THEN 190
180 JIFFY = 120:GOSUB 760:? CHR$(125):Y =
190 FOR DISPLAY = 1 TO LEN(LINE\$): X = LM + D
ISPLAY
200 C$ = LINE$(DISPLAY, DISPLAY):IF C$ = "@
" THEN C$=","
210 POSITION X, Y:? C$;:NEXT DISPLAY:RE
TURN
220 FOR LINE = 1 TO LINES: READ LINE $: GOS
230 FOR DING = 4 TO 0 STEP -1: SOUND 0, LI
NE,2,DING:NEXT DING:NEXT LINE:RETURN
240 REM
250 REM MAIN PROGRAM
260 REM
270 Y = 0:LINES = 10:GOSUB 220:?:GOSUB 86
280 REM
290 REM FIRST ALGORITHM
300 REM
310 LINES = 2:GOSUB 220:GOSUB 820
320 N=SQR(RESULT+1):GOSUB 920
330 REM
340 REM SECOND ALGORITHM
350 REM
360 LINES = 2:GOSUB 220
370 POKE 752,0:?:POKE 764,255:INPUTR
```

```
400 IF R$="E" THEN RESTORE 1130
410 LINES = 1:GOSUB 220
420 RESTORE 1140:LINES = 3:GOSUB 220:GOS
UB 820
430 IF R$(1,1)="O" THEN N=2*RESULT+1
440 IF R$(1,1)="E" THEN N=2*RESULT+2
450 GOSUB 920
460 REM
470 REM THIRD ALGORITHM
480 REM
490 LINES = 4:GOSUB 220:POKE 752,0:?
500 TRAP 830:RLINE = 510:POKE 764,255:IN
PUT A
510 LINES = 2:GOSUB 220:POKE 752,0:?
520 TRAP 830:RLINE = 530:POKE 764,255:IN
530 LINES = 2:GOSUB 220:POKE 752,0:?
540 TRAP 830:RLINE = 550:POKE 764,255:IN
PUT C
550 S = 40*A + 45*B + 36*C:Q = S / 60:Z = (Q-INT(Q)
))*60:N = INT(Z+0.05)
560 TRAP 40000:GOSUB 920
570 REM
580 REM FOURTH ALGORITHM
590 REM
600 LINES = 11:GOSUB 220:FINAL = 1
610 INPUTR$: N = 1089:? CHR$(125):?:GOS
UB 920
620 REM
630 REM FIFTH ALGORITHM
640 REM
650 LINES = 6:GOSUB 220
660 POKE 764,255:INPUT R$: N = 18:?:DONE
=1:GOSUB 920
670 REM
680 REM END OF PROGRAM
690 REM
700 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 764,255:?:? "BASI
C":? "IS";:END
710 REM
720 REM SUBROUTINES
730 REM
740 FOR DING = 8 TO 0 STEP -2: SOUND 0,0,
2, DING: NEXT DING: RETURN
750 FORBONG = 4 TO 0 STEP -0.1:SOUND 0,
102,12,BONG:NEXT BONG:RETURN
760 POKE 540, JIFFY
770 IF PEEK(540) THEN 770
780 RETURN
790 GRAPHICS 0:C=INT(RND(0)*16)
800 SETCOLOR 2,C,2:SETCOLOR 4,C,2:SETC
OLOR 1,C,12
810 RETURN
820 ?:LINE$ = "ENTER THE RESULT THEN PR
ESS RETURN": GOSUB 170: GOTO 850
830 ?:LINE$="I DON'TUNDERSTAND THAT"
:GOSUB 170:GOSUB 750:IF RLINE THEN GOT
O RLINE
840 GOTO 820
                               continued on page 30
```

380 IFR\$(1,1)<>"O" ANDR\$(1,1)<>"E" T

HEN RLINE = 410:GOTO 830

390 IF R\$="O" THEN RESTORE 1120

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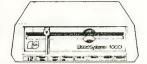
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850 POKE 752,0:?:TRAP 830:POKE 764,25 5:INPUT RESULT:RETURN

860 POKE 752,1:?:? " PRESSSTART TO CONTINUE";:GOSUB 740

870 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 870

880 IF PEEK(53279)=6 THEN 880

890 IF DONE THEN RETURN

900 GOSUB 790:GOSUB 910:RETURN

910 Y = -1:LINE\$ = "Select a positive whol e number.":GOSUB 170:GOSUB 740:RETURN

920 POKE 752.1:IF FINAL THEN 940

930 ?:? " YOUR ORIGINAL NUMBER IS ";N:GOSUB 860:RETURN

YOUR FINAL RESULT IS " 940 ?:? " :N:GOSUB 860:RETURN

950 REM

960 REM DISPLAY DATA

970 REM

980 DATA ARITHMETRIX by Jerry White

990 DATAThis program will demonstrate five

1000 DATA simple number tricks. In ea ch case

1010 DATA you will choose a positive w hole

1020 DATA number and write it down.

1030 DATAThe program will ask you to make

1040 DATA calculations and enter resul ts.

1050 DATAARITHMETRIX will then give y ou the

1060 DATA value of your original numbe

1070 DATA the results of your calculat ions.

1080 DATA Multiply (your number + 1)

1090 DATA by (your number-1).

1100 DATA Multiply your number by 3 th en

1110 DATA tell me if the result is Odd or Even.

1120 DATAAdd 1 to the result then div ide by 2.

1130 DATA Divide the new result by 2@

1140 DATA multiply by 3@ subtract 6@

1150 DATA then divide by 9.

1160 DATA Disregard any remainder.

1170 DATA This time your number must b

1180 DATA less than 60.

1190 DATA Divide your original number by 3 then

1200 DATA enter the remainder.

1210 DATA Divide your original number by 4 then

1220 DATA enter the remainder.

1230 DATA Divide your original number by 5 then

1240 DATA enter the remainder.

1250 DATAThis time you must use a thr ee digit

1260 DATA number. The difference betw een the

1270 DATA first and last digit must be greater

1280 DATA than 1. Reverse the order o f vour

1290 DATA number and label it RESULT1. 1300 DATA Find the difference between

1310 DATA original number and RESULT1@ and

1320 DATA label it RESULT2. Reverse t he digits

1330 DATA of RESULT2@ and label it RES ULT3.

1340 DATA Add RESULT2 to RESULT3

1350 DATA then press the RETURN key.

1360 DATA Multiply your number by 6 th en add 36.

1370 DATA Divide the result by 2@ and label it

1380 DATARESULT1. Multiply your orig inal

1390 DATA number by 3@ and label it RE SULT2.

1400 DATA Subtract RESULT2 from RESULT

1410 DATA then press the RETURN key

#### TYPO TABLE

Variable checksum	= 568331		
Linenum	range	Code	Length
100-	200	KE	369
210-	320	FE	295
330-	440	GN	390
450-	560	SC	437
570-	680	JQ	262
690-	800	TP	371
810-	920	LT	488
930-	1040	IE	395
1050-	1160	HS	412
1170-	1280	DX	426
1290-	1400	RG	451
1410-	1410	VZ	31 🕰





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# DOS SECTORS TO FORTH

## Salvage that data

by BILL VAN HASSEL

Before I started programming in Forth, I had done a fair amount of work designing special character sets. I had also been using the VersaWriter from Versa Computing, Inc. All this work was stored away under Atari DOS format. One of my first tasks was to salvage this work for use in my Forth programs.

Atari DOS and Forth use a different scheme for numbering disk sectors. DOS begins numbering with one while Forth begins with zero. Forth also uses all 128 bytes for data, while DOS uses the last three bytes for a file number identification, character count and the number of the next sector in the chain. The 128th byte of a DOS sector (byte 127) contains the number of bytes used in the sector. This is usually 125 except in the case of a final short sector. Bytes 125 and 126 contain the file number I.D. (six bits) and the "forward sector pointer" (ten bits). The Forth words in the listings take care of these minor complications and allow you to move DOS sectors to Forth sectors easily.

The code is valFORTH 1.1, which is an extended fig-Forth. One of their diskettes contain words to load and invoke special character sets. The same diskette contains a character editor and a sound editor as well as words for Player/Missile graphics.

#### THE FORTH SCREENS

The words MOVEIT, NEXTSECTOR and CHAIN on screens 5 and 6 of the listing generalize the movement of DOS sectors to Forth sectors. The rest of the

listing contains two application examples.

CHAIN uses MOVEIT and NEXT-SECTOR to follow the DOS sector links and stores the data at PAD.

NEXTSECTOR expects the current buffer address on the stack and leaves the next sector number.

MOVEIT gets the character count from the section-link byte, moves the proper number of characters, and increments the address at DEST.

#### CHARACTER FONT EXAMPLE

GETFONT expects the source DOS sector number and the destination Forth screen number on the stack. The Forth screen number is multiplied by four to convert it to a BLOCK number and the DOS sector number is decremented to compensate for the difference in the way sectors are numbered in the two systems. It then uses CHAIN to read the DOS sectors. At lines 12 to 15 the data stored at PAD is moved to the BLOCK buffers, UPDATEd and FLUSHed to the disk.

#### VERSAWRITER EXAMPLE

VERSA@ expects the Atari Graphics
Mode number and the starting DOS sector number on the stack. It then uses
CHAIN to read the DOS formatted picture data. It uses the address of the display memory stored in location 88 by the ATARI OS. This address is decremented by 14 to provide space for the color information stored with the picture. This information is then used by

the words GR8CLRS or GR7CLRS to set the proper colors.

BLANKSCREEN is optional, it just blanks the screen while the picture is being read in. If you want to see the picture being formed, you can omit this word. If you do omit it, your picture may not be in the correct colors until the set color words in lines 8 thru 12 are executed.

```
Scr # 5
 ( DOS TO FORTH )
 Ø VARIABLE DEST 2 ALLOT
 : MOVEIT ( ADDR. -- ADDR.)
    DUP DUP 127 + C@ DUP tROT
    DEST @ SWAP CMOVE
    DEST +!;
 : NEXTSECTOR
  ( CURR.BLK.ADDR -- NXT.SECT)
    DUP 125 + C@ 3 AND 256 *
    SWAP 126 + C@ + 1-;
 ( DOS TO FORTH )
 : CHAIN (FORTH.SECTOR.# -- )
    BEGIN
       BLOCK MOVEIT
       NEXTSECTOR DUP -1 =
    UNTIL DROP:
 : ?RETURN." PRESS RETURN."
    BEGIN KEY 155 = UNTIL:
```

```
GCr # 7
( DOS TO FORTH .. GETFONT)
: GETFONT
( DOS.SECT.# FORTH.SCREEN.# -- )
4 * SWAP 1- PAD DEST!
CR ." INSERT SOURCE DISK."
?RETURN
CHAIN
CR ." INSERT DEST. DISK."
?RETURN
```

```
1024 0 DO 1+ DUP 1- BLOCK
    PAD I + SWAP 128 CMOVE
    UPDATE 128 +LOOP DROP
    FLUSH;
Scr # 8
 ( VERSAWRITER PICTURE FETCH )
 : BLANKSCREEN ( -- )
   0 0 0 SE. 1 0 0 SE.
   200 SE. 400 SE.;
 : GR8CLRS (ADDR. -- )
    DUP 4 + C@ 1 0 ROT SE.
    DUP 6 + C@
    SWAP 5 + C@
    2DUP 2 <ROT SE. 4 <ROT SE.
                     -->
Scr # 9
 ( VERSAWRITER PICTURE FETCH )
 : GR7CLRS (ADDR. -- )
    DUP 4 + C@ OVER 7 + C@ 0
          <ROT SE.
    DUP 5 + C@ OVER 8 + C@ 0
          <ROT SE.
    DUP 6 + C@ OVER 9 + C@ 2
          <ROT SE.
    DUP 10 + C@ SWAP 11 + C@ 4
          <ROT SE.;
Scr # 10
 ( VERSAWRITER PICTURE FETCH )
 : VERSA@
  ( GR.MODE DOS.SECTOR.# -- )
    1- SWAP GR. BLANKSCREEN
    88 @ 14 - DEST!
    CHAIN
    ( NOW GET COLORS )
    88 @ 14 - DUP 3 + C@ 30 =
    IF
      GR8CLRS
    ELSE
      GR7CLRS
                            A
    ENDIF;
```

#### valFORTH 1.1

Valpar International 3801 E. 34th Street Tucson, Arizona 85713 609-790-7141 800-528-7070 24K—Diskette \$59.95

Reviewed by Bill Van Hassel

Being a full time programmer for IBM and DEC mainframes, my home ATARI was used mainly for game playing. I had programmed some BASIC and experimented with special character sets and other graphics but didn't want to spend the time needed for Player/Missile graphics and display list formatting.

Then I bought Valpar International's implementation of Forth. Using their system, programs that I would not have attempted in BASIC have been finished in an afternoon, My first game program was unplayable until I put delay loops in to slow it down!

As a programming language, Forth is 15 to 20 times faster than BASIC and gives you control over the full capabilities of your computer. The Valpar implementation is the fig-Forth model with many ATARI-specific extensions.

The complete system comes on eight diskettes, but you can get started with valFORTH 1.1 which contains

the Forth kernel, 6502 assembler and editors. In addition to these fundamentals, this first diskette also has sound and graphics, floating point, debugging aids, printer utilities and disk format and copy words.

The other seven diskettes extend your programming power to include Player/Missile graphics, character and sound editing, display list formatting and interrupts, text formatting, turtle graphics and more. Quite an impressive array!

The system core requirements will vary depending upon your choice of features. The kernel itself requires 24K RAM. My "working" system includes some sections from all but the valDOS diskettes and uses about 35K. This may sound like a lot of core, but applications link into this stored code and require little in additional core.

The documentation is good. Each diskette has its own tutorial that takes you through the material step by step. This section is followed by a glossary that describes the function of each of the words in the package. Source code listings are provided for all the extensions, and several demo programs are included to further explain the system.

I would recommend Forth and this particular implementation to anyone who really wants to control the ATARI.

### NEXT MONTH IN ANTIG

# Sound and Music Issue Simple Synthesizer Sixteen-Bit Sound by Jerry White Scrolling Air Raid Game

## NIGHTMARE MISSION

MAC's the one for the job

by DAVID and SANDY SMALL

The assignment?

Produce a high-quality game simulating the behavior of a new aircraft from a major aerospace manufacturer. The game is to be used at trade shows.

The destination equipment?

The end-user had a number of ATARI 400's with 16K RAM.

The time allowed?

Unlike the usual three to six months allowed for game development, we had four weeks.

Four weeks! To develop over 250 pages of assembly code (some 25K of object)? Yes, four weeks.

Most sane programmers would have declined the task. This is just not enough time to develop all the terrain and bitmaps, type in all the code, and get the whole works debugged. And did I mention that we had to put it all into a car-

Dave and Sandy Small are professional programmers working with ATARI computers and ATARI-compatible peripherals and software to produce commercial software to run on ATARIs. They begin here to share some discoveries, insights, experiences and secrets of interest to others at or near their level of practice. Each article is intended to stand alone, but articles are sequential and full value may depend on reading the whole series. Questions or suggestions can be addressed to them care of ANTIC. Responsive answers are not guaranteed, but may be made individually by mail (if self-addressed stamped envelope is provided) or publicly in this department.

tridge for the end-user?

However, other considerations made us tackle this assignment. First was our professional pride. Second was our belief in our equipment. Third, and most important, were our upcoming bills; a second baby was due to arrive any day.

So, we accepted the challenge, and delivered the game on schedule. To be sure, we cut things a little close — we delivered the game the day the trade show opened — but we made it.

How did we do it? That's the subject of this and several upcoming columns. Briefly, we used some very advanced equipment and techniques to drastically shorten the development time for the game. The individual methods will be covered in these columns, for your use.

The emphasis here is not just on getting the job done. Rather, we are speaking of getting a large programming task done very quickly. Anyone who has paid for programming services knows how expensive a programmer's time is; herein are some valuable tips to cut down the amount of time required to develop

Screen from the JVX project.



products for the ATARI. Software developers take note! The techniques used here can save you weeks of development time and large amounts of money.

The first topic we'll cover is assemblers. The program had to be written in assembly language in order to be put on cartridge. To be sure, a variety of other languages can possibly be put on cartridge, but we didn't have time to experiment with unknowns. In order to write an assembly language program, we need an assembler — and in this case, the best one available, for there would be many assemblies and thousands of lines of code. The amount of time that would be wasted by a slow assembler was unacceptable for a project that had to be done in four weeks.

We have used a variety of assemblers for the ATARI. For this project, we selected the best of the group — MAC/65. MAC/65 is from Optimized Systems Software in Sunnyvale, California.

I must admit that this was a difficult choice. We had not used MAC/65 before embarking on this project, so if it had not lived up to its advertising, we would have been in trouble. Fortunately, it did, and MAC/65 turned out to be a key factor in our making this tight deadline; it is a fast, debugged assembler and editor rolled into one. How fast? Would you believe 320K of source code assembled in under three minutes? That's about 4000 lines of code per minute, including disk-access time.

Why did we decide to go with MAC/65, a relative unknown? Let's look briefly

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FLIP SIDE continued from page 70

imaginative or vindictive student from unauthorized access to or alteration of his or another student's records. Secondly, we must insure that frequent backup copies are made and archived so that a computer casualty does not eliminate an entire semester's results. Finally, we must not overwhelm the administration or teacher with computer-related tasks. Just because it is possible to keep more information and generate more reports does not mean that we should do it.

When mainframe or minicomputers were providing the bulk of computing resources to the classroom, the protection of student records was relatively simple. Often, not even the teacher had sufficient information to alter records. Each machine's operating system was designed to provide several levels of security to user and system files. As microcomputers become more widely used, the built-in security of the larger machines is often lost. The ultimate responsibility for security of student information rests with the individual school and with each teacher implementing CMI in the classroom. While more sophisticated protection schemes are being implemented, schools must develop and maintain their own security procedures.

In the area of archiving, software publishers need to cooperate with their customers. Schools will not purchase expensive software or fragile media if they are unable to make archive and record copies. Often one copy of a program is worse than none. Where separate data diskettes or tapes are used, the teacher must make it a part of daily routine to backup each class period. It only takes one loss-of-data accident to emphasize the catastrophic results of not maintaining backup copies.

In the last area, school systems that intend to computerize should be willing to train the personnel involved. Administrators need to be consulted frequently to decide which reports should be discontinued and what additional information is desired. Schools could fund workshops for its implementation and solicit

suggestions for future capabilities.

Parents need to become active in the decision-making process. They can ask questions, volunteer expertise, or sit on committees that select the hardware and software to be used in the school. Most of all, they can be supportive as the new materials are implemented while demanding that high standards be maintained in the education of their children.

#### THE ATARI FAMILY

No microcomputer will satisfy the needs of a large school system. Even large high schools may find it easier to share administrative packages via terminals from a central mainframe or minicomputer. Small private schools and individual teachers will benefit most from using the microcomputer.

A microcomputer, especially the ATARI, is more than capable of handling an individual teacher's computer chores. We have used an ATARI 800 with a single disk drive and 48K of memory to maintain the grade records of six high school classes over the past year. This typically requires about 30 minutes per week for data entry and allows us to easily generate weekly progress reports or final grade calculations. This eliminates hours of calculation the night before these reports are required. Although this is a program of our own design, there are several available at reasonable prices that accomplish the same tasks.

Several publishers — including Milliken, SRA, and McGraw-Hill - have begun to respond to the rapidly growing education market. The amount of CMI available for the classroom expands each day, making the teacher's and administrators job more difficult due to the sheer volume of material to be reviewed. Through persistence and careful planning, it is possible to select CMI packages to augment the regular classroom routine in almost any subject. Once the individual packages have been identified, the teacher must integrate them into the instructional process so they appear as natural extensions of the traditional classroom.

On the home front, some publishers are starting to realize there is an even larger untapped audience for educational software. By incorporating some of the basic record keeping found in CMI packages, anyone can expand their educational horizons at home in a pleasant and painless manner while documenting their progress and problem areas.

#### **NEXT MONTH**

This concludes our overview of computer use in education. Over the next several months we will explore many of the special features of the ATARI computer by developing a preschool educational game.



# WE INTERRUPT THIS AD TO BRING YOU THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAM...



### **NIGHTMARE MISSION**

continued from page 34

at the other assemblers we have used:

- Assembler/Editor Cartridge (from Atari). This cartridge is the reason we felt queasy about buying MAC/65 from OSS; OSS in its early days designed this cartridge and sold a slightly upgraded version of it as "EASMD". This is not a professional or even particularly useful assembler; it assembles about one line of code per second. At that rate, our project would have assembled in about 31/2 hours instead of three minutes. This cartridge also has some weird bugs and "locks up" during assemblies for unknown reasons. If you are developing Atari software, do not buy this cartridge for assembling, although (as we shall see) its debuggers can be useful. As an assembler, however, it will just waste your valuable time.
- Atari Macro Assembler/Editor. This was the best thing on the market for some time. It takes input from a text editor (usually MEDIT is used) and assembles from the raw source code. Naturally, this is a rather slow process, because much analysis must be performed on the source code to make sure the syntax is valid.

We used AMAC for our last large project, and while it was an improvement over the ASM/ED cartridge, it wasn't enough. (Keep in mind that hand assembling code is very nearly an improvement over the ASM/ED cartridge.) However, while AMAC is good, its overall use in the development process doesn't work out so well.

The problem? All the disk accesses to load AMAC, MEDIT, DOS Menu, and so forth, take time. Anything having to do with disk drives on the ATARI is very slow. It is a real shame there is no "direct" way to go from MEDIT to AMAC, and have both in memory at the same time.

At Atari, this problem has been partially solved by using RAMDISK — a product which emulates an Atari disk drive with RAM. Thus, going from DOS to AMAC, for instance, is very fast. However, there are two problems with RAMDISKs: 1) they are expensive and 2) if the system crashes, the contents of RAMDISK are lost.

Atari's Macro Assembler has some

other really strange things about it. Sometimes the files on the destination disk get chewed up for no particular reason; I have never found the exact cause of this problem, but it always happens when AMAC is present. In addition, double density is not supported and only works sometimes. AMAC is resident in fairly low memory, so too many double-density file buffers will overwrite it. Remember, Atari doesn't support double density. If the disk to which AMAC is writing the print or object file fills up, the system crashes — just dies. No error message or anything. Furthermore, your disk's directory will be messed up following such a crash.

AMAC will assemble illegal opcodes. Try a STA #\$04, for instance (an immediate STA is an impossible concept). Sure enough, AMAC will create an opcode for it, because it gets past the syntax checker.

Supposedly there is a new version of AMAC that fixes these and other bugs, but in the meantime, the slow editing/assembly development process and other problems disqualified AMAC for us.

• Synassembler (from Synapse Software). This assembler is used in-house at Synpase, with great success. I used Synassembler to develop the software for a memory board disk emulator. It has both good and bad points.

On the bright side, this is a very fast assembler. It achieves this speed by "tokenizing", or crunching down, source code as it is entered. MAC/65 also uses this process. Assembling this crunched code is a fast process, because the code already has the opcodes and operands labelled. Synassembler does not have to scan for them, as does AMAC. Hence, even long programs (a few thousand lines) assemble in a few seconds. The speed is comparable to MAC/65.

The Synassembler also includes a monitor, which I found powerful, but difficult to remember how to use. It kept me close to the user's manual, constantly looking up how to disassemble memory, change locations, and so on. I wish that there could be a standard for monitors and monitor commands so that I would not have to constantly learn new "improved" commands; I'm happy with the

usual old ones. When I could figure out how to do what I wanted to do, the monitor worked well.

However, I shied away from the Synassembler for this project for a number of reasons. First, it has a different syntax for 6502 opcodes. I am used to the usual syntax from the ASM/ED cartridge and other places, and didn't want to keep looking up new instructions. Example: "ROL A" in Synassembler is "ROL"; "ROL A" makes for an assembly error. How frustrating!

Some other things about Synassembler bother me. The BLOAD feature for loading binary files loads only the first segment of the file. If you use multiple segmented files, as I do, you are out of luck. In a big project, you are practically forced to use segmented files, as charsets, P/M bitmaps, and such must start on page boundaries.

The syntax checker has problems. It gives incorrect errors on:

10 LABEL ; This semicolon is illegal.

or

10 TXA; This comment is also flagged as bad.

or

10 LDA #10; whups! two spaces between A and #.

or

10 LDA #1 + 1; no space between parts of expression.

And so on and so on. (Naturally, none of this is mentioned in the manual, with the exception of stating that the syntax is "free format"; i.e., extra spaces are ignored. The manual is wrong.)

When the author gets time to go clean up these trivialities, which should be any time now, the Synassembler will be a nice tool; in the meantime, I just don't have the mentality to remember all of its idiosyncracies. I am starting from behind using the Synassembler because I am used to other syntaxes. If you are just starting out in assembly, the Synassembler might be much easier to use.

• Another assembler we could have continued on next page

used is MAE. However, I have never used MAE, and did not have time to learn a new syntax and new debugger. On the other hand, a "leading programmer" tells me that MAE is not bad at all, but that his version is extensively modified from the original MAE. So please do not feel that I am saying anything bad about MAE.

There are some other assemblers for the ATARI, but I have not had experience with them. Which brings us to MAC/65.

MAC/65 was written by Steven Lawrow, from New Jersey, and marketed through OSS. It is extremely fast, powerful and thoroughly debugged. It is a pleasure to use.

MAC/65 consists of two parts, the editor, and the assembler. The editor is the default mode; the assembler is invoked with the "ASM" command, and returns to the editor when done. MAC/65 can be invoked in the assembler mode from OS/A + , if you use OS/A + .

The editor is line-number oriented, so those of you who have used the Synassembler or ASM/ED will be in familiar territory. A number of powerful editing functions are included. MAC/65 uses an internal crunched form, and converts all source code into this tokenized format. This allows MAC/65 to assemble at very high speed; if you have a thousand lines of code in memory, and type ASM, by the time you look up at the screen after pressing [RETURN], your assembly will be done.

The editor is very powerful. Let's look at some of the functions:

*BLOAD/BSAVE:* Load and save binary files. (Yes, it loads multiple segmented files too).

*C,D:* Change or Display memory immediately. This allows you to change margins, color, and so forth while in the editor.

DEL: block delete of a range of line numbers.

ENTER: A most powerful command. Allows entry of untokenized source code. The ,M option will merge the source code into the current file; this is how to add a block of line-numbered code to a current file. The ,A option allows you to enter source code without

line numbers (translation, from AMAC files). What a thoughtful addition! It saved me a lot of work, as a lot of my code came from former AMAC files. ENTER will automatically add line numbers to the code.

FIND: Finds a given string, optionally within a range of line numbers. This is a quick and easy way to search for anything; it saves you having to LIST through a file to find (for example) a given label. Just FIND /LABEL/ instead. The optional ,A finds all occurrences of a given label. This provides an excellent way to list out, for editing, everything relating to one label that needs changing.

LIST, LOAD, NEW: List to printer/disk, Load a tokenized file, and Clear memory.

NUM: start auto line numbering.

PRINT: Like LIST, EXCEPT that line numbers are not printed to a disk file. Hence, you can go BACK to AMAC using PRINT. (Again, very thoughtful).

*REN:* Renumber. Very fast and comprehensive.

REP: Replace. Replaces any one string with another, optionally for all occurrences, optionally within a range of line numbers in the file. This is a very useful and powerful command; for instance, if you have incorrectly used a label throughout a file, you can zap all occurrences of it with REP.

SAVE: Saves internal format files to disk.

SIZE: Prints current memory allocations, and how much memory of the MAC/65 buffer is in use. There's a large amount of internal memory free (from roughly \$2000 to \$8000), and SIZE lets you keep track if you are running low on internal space.

Should your source code be too large, it can be broken up into several files and chained together with "INCLUDE". Of course, this slows down the assembly process to disk speed.

And finally, "?". "?" does hex to decimal or decimal to hex conversions, right there, immediately. This is just in the right place, at code entry time; it saves a lot of paper and pencil work. Sometimes when I need a fast conversion I will boot up MAC/65 just for this

feature.

In summary, the editor will do most everything you will ever want and more.

The assembler uses nice, standard opcodes, from the ASM/ED "standard". In fact, ASM/ED files will load in (via ENTER) and assemble directly with no hassles, which is great for upgrading. The assembler also has a powerful macro facility, which I did not have the time to learn how to use. However, the manual gives a clear example of one macro, which I will pass on as an example of how powerful the macros are:

## 10 PRINT "THIS IS AN OUTPUT LINE OF TEXT"

—WILL— assemble, and actually print that line of text to the screen, with proper macro definitions. Talk about easing the transition from BASIC to assembler! Anyway, for those of you into macros, MAC/65 has more than enough to keep you happy.

In the final stages of our project, we had two double density disks completely filled with code and third drive with DOS and MAC/65 on it (because the other disks were so full). MAC/65 would bring in the data from both drives and produce a 180 sector (dden) object file in three minutes. That is impressive indeed. (Mind you, this was using a fast drive that cut down on disk access time. But if you use a RAMDISK or Corvus drive, you will also run at this sort of speed. I would recommend it for longer programs).

What is more impressive is the lack of "surprises" in using this assembler; I did not find any bugs whatsoever. It is a pleasure to find an assembler (or any other product) where the designer did not invent a new series of commands or syntax for the users to have to learn. MAC/65 does the "good old stuff" very quickly.

In summary, MAC/65 proved to be an extremely fast, versatile assembler which greatly helped us complete our project in time. We recommend it to anyone wishing to speed up their program development.

"Next: How we debugged the program: a revolutionary technique."

## SPORTS FOR THE 5200

It's that time of the year!

by ROBERT CAPPARELL, M.D.

## ATARI 5200 FOOTBALL

It's that time of the year! Cheerleaders, pom-pom's, fleet halfbacks and wide receivers, bulky linemen, and the star quarterback. Only this time, you're calling the signals.

Atari 5200 Football lets you be the Monday morning quarterback any day of the week. And pitted against either the computer, or your best friend, you'll find 18 offensive plays to choose from. The instructions are lengthy, but worth reading carefully. Knowing that the upper button will pass to a different receiver than the lower button is crucial and a lot of skill is involved in timing the pass.

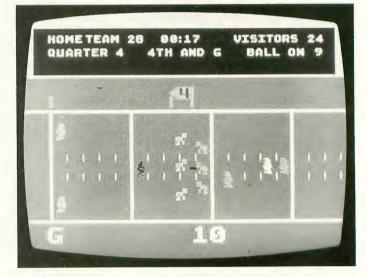
You have the ability to transfer player control once during any play. For example, if the pass you just threw is long, you can transfer joystick control to the receiver, break the pattern, and run under the pass for a completion — a very nice touch.

This is a game of finesse and timing, and has a creative element not found in the majority of other games. The graphics are only fair but game play is good and makes up for the stick-like characters. As far as strategy goes, what works on offense greatly depends upon what the defensive alignment is, much like the real thing. I've found that almost all of the screen passes work well and are comparatively safe. However, once your timing is down pat, you'll be going for the bomb before the first quarter is over.

## ATARI 5200 SOCCER

I've always believed that soccer never caught on here for two reasons: low scoring and an almost complete lack of understanding of the game. Atari 5200 Soccer is almost as difficult as the real thing. Dribbling and passing the ball requires a completely different set of skills than any other game. There are four kinds of kicks available and mastering them is necessary to move the ball effectively.

A switch-player option is disappointing in that you cannot



select a specific fielder, but may have to switch several times before finding the right man. You have to work hard to even get close to scoring a goal. Unlike football, where every play is a potential touchdown, numerous players are required in soccer to set up a potential score.

Thinking ahead definitely pays off here, and quick reflexes along with constant movement will eventually let you feel like Pele, without the shinsplints. The graphics are a bit better than in football, but the lack of background noise and no halftime show (in either game) make this seem like high school rivalry instead of The World Cup.

Perhaps with more practice, even I could develop an appreciation for the game. I think this might be a very good sports game, but I just don't have the patience to find out! I don't believe children of less than 12 or so would come close to sitting down with this game to really become good at it.

continued on page 40

## If you are serious about personal finance...

- Budget Forecast 26 expense categories
- Check Entry easy data entry scan & modify 26 major & 36 sub-categories - information block
- Check Search single or multiple parameters -(up to seven) to search entries
- Tabulations detailed expense vs. budget comparisons by month, year-to-date, category
- Bar Graphs screen displays in graph form expenses vs. budget – by month or category – printing with graphic capable printers
- Check Reconciliation-fast clearing of resident checks & deposits, complete summary report
- · Checkwriter-prints your custom checks
- Printouts most popular printers
- Multi-Colored Graphics
   Audio Enhancements
- 7 Utility Programs User-Friendly Operation
- Easy To Use Instruction Manual Audit Report
- Handsome Tinted Plastic Storage Case



## COMPUTE! The Leading Magazine Of Home, Educational, and Recreational Com

### In a feature editorial

- "If you want to use a finance system, but don't want to spend several days trying to learn how to use one, then A Financial Wizard by Computari may be just what you need."
- "The illustrated manual that comes with this program is clear, direct, and very thorough."
- "It appears that this finance system was designed to achieve the best and most comfortable working relationship between the user and the program."
- "The check entry routine is the most attractive feature of this finance system. Data prompts are very clear and the category item names are displayed at all times during data entry for your convenience."
- "The file search capabilities of this program are superior. You are offered seven ways to look up the checks."
- "The system is disk intensive. All data is saved automatically and immediately following all routines that either enter data or modify it."
- "Scanning your entries is made possible by pressing START. You can see records very quickly this way."
- "This is an excellent finance systementertaining, accurate, and fun to use."

## RNAL DE COMPUTING THE MAGAZINE FOR ATARI COMPUTER OWNERS

## Analog Magazine in a comprehensive study of personal finance systems for Atari computers.

- "A Financial Wizard from Computari is by far the best of these programs and will be the standard of comparison for the others."
- "The check entry mode is easy to use..."
- "The way a Financial Wizard handles your tabulations is excellent. You can chart your actual expenses vs. your budget by month, by category or year to date."
- "... where it really outshines the rest is in the check reconciliation."
- "In effect it gives you your bank statement on the screen, a complete list by month of all your checks and deposits."
- "A Financial Wizard has one disk that does everything..."
- "Graphics, while really not a factor in the quality of programs of this type, do make your budgeting chores a little more pleasant.

  Again A Financial Wizard comes out on top."
- "Everything about this program is excellent..."

## Antic

## In a Report from Antic.

- "Like most Atarians, I am captivated by the graphic, color and sound capabilities of my machine. Nothing quite discourages me more than to boot up an applications program (personal, business, etc.) and to be presented with the standard graphic 'o' white characters on a blue screen.
- Of course the usefulness and effectiveness of a program is of primary importance. However, enhancing the dullest of applications programs with some of Atari's charms, is a great asset. A Financial Wizard, a personal finance program by Computari's Bill McLachlan, is an excellent example of an app...ations program that integrates many of the Atari's features into a well conceived and executed program."
- "The use of color and sound in the data input prompts and error checking routines are so well done that it's quite simple to boot up the disk, follow along with the very clear documentation, and be 'up and running' in short order."
- "I give A Financial Wizard high marks in ease of use, documentation and performance. If a disk-based home finance package is in your future, The Wizard should get serious consideration."

## Computari's A Financial Wizard 1.5 The logical choice.

The system is designed for Atari computers having a minimum of 32K and operating from a disk drive. The cost is only \$59.95 plus \$3 for handling/postage.

If your dealer does not have A Financial Wizard...Telephone orders are accepted on Mastercharge or Visa credit cards. Mail order must be accompanied by check or money-order or credit card #.

Dealer inquiries invited.

\*trademark of Atari Inc.

OK residents ad 4% Tax.

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State		Zip
Card #		_ Exp
Signature		

**SPORTS FOR THE 5200** continued from page 38

## ATARI 5200 TENNIS

I must admit, I'm a closet tennis fanatic. I actually get up early to watch Wimbledon. Unfortunately, my forehand, backhand, and serve leave much to be desired. It was with great expectations that I plugged in the **Atari 5200 Tennis** cartridge. What I found was only a little less demanding than facing John McEnroe at his best.

However, this sports game turns out to have real potential. I learned more about lobs, passing shots, net play and baseline volleys in 3 hours than I believed was possible. Again, reflexes and timing are critical factors here, and finding the correct buttons to press for a cross court volley can be frustrating. Making the shot work *was* rewarding, and therein lines the strength of this game. No fines here for cursing the lineman.

If you get to the ball, you will return it. Player positioning is the key here and takes practice. The color and graphics are above average, and on days when you can't make it to the courts, this might be the next best thing. This sports game is as creative as the others compared to other video games. Repetitive actions here will not improve your score, only let your opponent know what's coming. So let 'er rip. The only thing you won't need after the game is a trainer.

## WHAT IS A TYPO TABLE

Newcomers to ANTIC may wonder about the "Typo Table" that appears at the end of most of our basic listings. TYPO is a program that helps you find typing errors made when entering programs that appear in ANTIC. TYPO will produce a table of values which can be used to pinpoint where an error was made. The TYPO program and instructions originally appeared in Volume 1, Number 3 of ANTIC, and was reprinted in Volume 2, Number 1. The latter issue is still available as a back issue, and the TYPO program itself is included in ANTIC UTILITIES DISK #2.

NOTE: When comparing your TYPO TABLE with the one we publish, first look at the length column. For a given line number range, if your length is only off by one or two, it may be due to spacing. Missing or extra spaces generally occur between quotes or in a REM statement. Spaces must be accurately placed for TYPO to work, so first experiment with the spacing.





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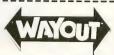
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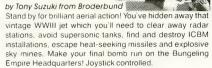
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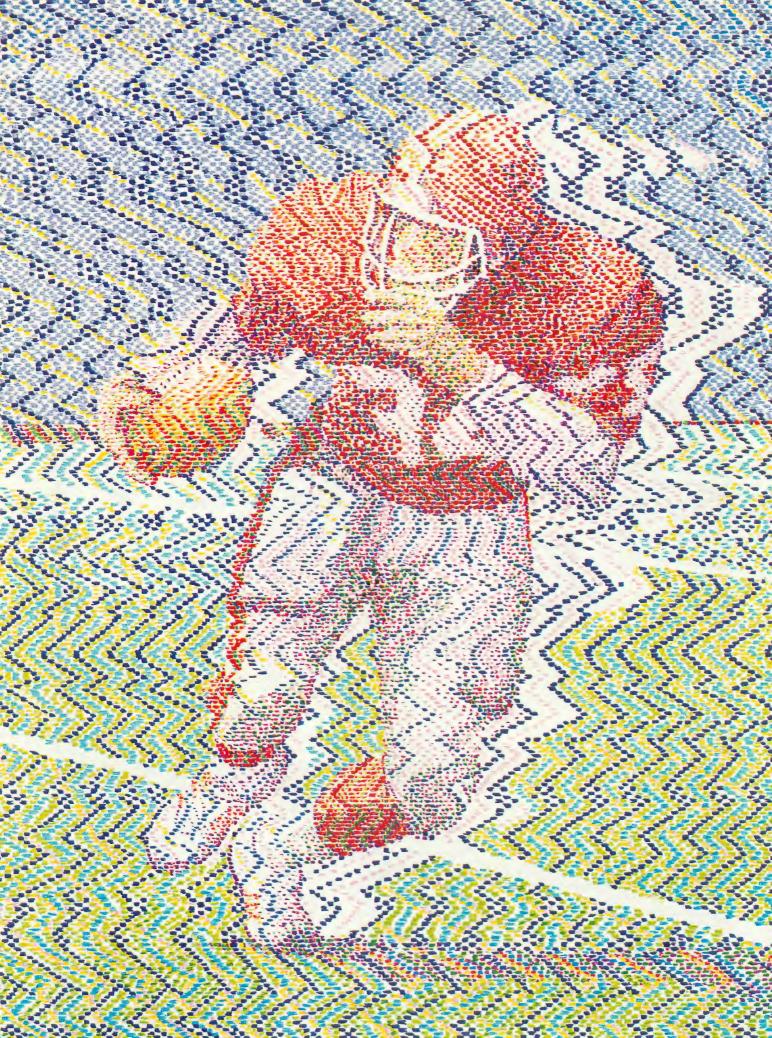
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# GRORDINON GRON

## Computerized football for the ATARI

by ROBERT DEWITT Managing Editor, ANTIC

Football seems to epitomize male competitiveness when there is no national war going on. American football is my favorite sport, I admit, and it captures my attention far beyond reasonable explanation. That's why I have looked for football simulations amid the plethora of computer gameware and chosen to single them out in this survey.

There are five products so far announced that really attempt to offer football for the ATARI, plus several others that derive from soccer, the "football" revered by the rest of the world. We'll discuss them all at least briefly, and discuss in detail the degrees to which the better ones succeed in delivering the football experience.

### STARBOWL FOOTBALL

Certainly the best "action" football game yet made for the ATARI is Starbowl Football, by Gamestar. In this very complex and difficult contest, the outcome depends, as it should, on varying your offense and defense to anticipate your opponent, and on doing the right thing in the right place at the right time.

Starbowl is so realistic it should hold a training camp to teach its rookies how

to run, pass and catch. There are 196 different play possibilities — considering both offensive and defensive strategies — and even then the outcome of each play depends heavily on the actions of the ball carrier and the free safety, who are controlled by the joysticks of the opposing players.

Two-player mode is probably best with Starbowl, even from the beginning; a fellow klutz will be much easier to defeat than the computer. In my first game against the computer I was whipped 96 to nothing. Against another human you will at least share the learning curve as you assimilate the patterns of joystick maneuvers that direct the behavior of the other five men on your team.

Each team has six men, and believe me, you won't want more! The three down-linemen on each side work as a group. On offense they can pass protect, sweep left or right (up or down, actually), or trap up the middle. On defense they rush the passer, counter the sweep, or jam the middle. The center hikes the ball on signal from the offensive quarterback.

continued on next page

Illustration by STUART GOLD

## GRIDIRON GRIT

The offense has two receivers. Each can run one of four patterns each play: a fly, a square-out, a slant-in or a screen. Only one can catch the pass, and you must pick (in secret) the eligible receiver before the play starts. The single offensive back is the quarterback, who receives the ball from the center, and who can then run in any direction (under joystick control) or pass the ball to the designated receiver. To make a catch, the human controller must press the trigger precisely when the ball and the receiver collide. If this succeeds, the receiver can then run under joystick control until he is tackled, forced out of bounds, or he scores.

On defense the cornerbacks are programmed by the defending player each play to counter the patterns of the receivers, and if they are close when the ball arrives, the pass will probably be incomplete. The free safety, under joystick control, can move at will, and can intercept a pass if the fire button is pushed as the ball crosses his path.

If this sounds elegant, it is. It is also difficult, and reasonably good games require several hours of practice play to get the feel for timing, angles, and the prowess of the opposition.

Starbowl is full of nice touches. All the standard football parameters are retained. The field is 100 yards long, and each yard is marked. The game has four quarters (periods of play) of 15 minutes each, and the direction of play alternates with each quarter. There is a 30-second play clock during which offensive and defensive signals are called. There are penalties for "encroachment," "interference," "delay of game," and fumbles are randomly inserted. Kickoffs and punts vary in length, and fieldgoal attempts are less accurate at greater distances.

The players are neatly animated little men — one side red, the other blue. The ball carrier is black, and has two special postures: one an ignominious sprawl when tackled, the other a victorious dance when he scores a touchdown.

If deficiencies must be found, I would

complain about the fast pace of the game. It is played in "real-time," and deciding upon and programming an offensive or defensive play in 30 seconds was hard for me, especially against the computer that plays so very well. I found myself numbly repeating past plays just to get them in under the time limit. There is supposed to be a "pause" function separate from the official time-outs, but I couldn't get it to work. It also seems inordinately hard to complete passes that the computer, as opponent, never seems to miss

Gamestar offers to enroll you as a Starbowl Allstar if you can beat the computer by 14 points. I think they'd be safe offering a \$10,000 prize for that feat. The game comes on cassette or diskette, requires 24K RAM, at least one joystick, and costs \$31.95.

## ATARI FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL by Atari for the ATARI computers may also be available this year. It too is a six-man game played on a scrolling playfield of one hundred yards. In many respects it is similar to Starbowl, but has fewer offensive and defensive plays (fifteen offense and five defense). It is otherwise identical in its play features to Atari FOOTBALL for the 5200 game machine (see our Games Department this issue).

There are several aspects of Atari FOOTBALL that are attractive. It has a practice mode that allows you to become familiar with the mechanical aspects of game play — especially passing and catching — against a "lazy" computer. Unfortunately, the computer is not programmed to be a real opponent, so you will need a human one and two joysticks to play a real game.

The best features of Atari FOOT-

Superbowl by Nexa



BALL are the passing tactics. Either of two eligible receivers may be selected after the ball is snapped. Each runs a pass pattern with a "cut point." Completion depends on the quarterback releasing the ball when the eligible receiver makes his cut. If this timing is right, the receiver catches the ball. This gives the human player a chance to maneuver the receiver immediately if the pass is complete. It is much easier to learn this technique than the split-second timing of Starbowl.

The game clock runs twice as fast in Atari FOOTBALL as in real time, so a "regulation game" can be played in half an hour. There is also a "short game" that takes only about fifteen minutes.

Also, there is no 30-second clock as such. If the offense has not called a play within 30 seconds after the previous one, the clock stops until a play is called. Either player can pause the game between plays for any reason, which I frankly find helpful, but this removes one of the realistic aspects of football — time pressure.

Atari FOOTBALL will be cartridge based, a significant attraction for all game players, and will sell for \$49.95.

### **GRIDIRON GLORY**

Another approach to computerized football focuses not so much on action as on prediction — the coaching game rather than the playing. Gridiron Glory, from APX, is one such for the ATARI. Here an attempt is made to analyze the actual experiences of known teams to arrive at a likely outcome of a given play against a given defense.

Gridiron Glory uses the results of the 1982 season of the professional National Football League as a data base for matchups between any two of these teams. Thirty different statistics were selected by the authors, Mike Drury and Bob Graves, to govern the outcomes of individual plays. Some of these statistics are reduced to "power ratings" for each team, which the players can use to choose their plays.

Plays are chosen by joystick and keyboard, and are far less complex than in Starbowl. There are eight offensive plays — four runs and four passes. There are six defenses: standard, short yardage, spread, short pass, long pass and blitz. A matrix of these reveals that some combinations of offense and defense strongly favor one or the other; some slightly favor one or the other; and some favor neither.

Each player chooses an offensive or defensive play in secret, the computer consults its statistics and determines an outcome. This is displayed by movement of the ball on the green strip of turf scrolling at the bottom of the screen. No players or action are shown other than the figure of the referee, whose position indicates possession of the ball, penalties, and such.

Many football occurances are figured into the game, and it's a shame that they aren't more graphically apparent. For example, a kick might be blocked, a pass intercepted, a fumble might occur, the quarterback sacked; yet only the result of the occurance is shown. The experience is like reading the report of a football game as it comes in on ticker tape.

This game varies some parameters from real football. It has eight-minute quarters, and a 25-second play clock. It is easier to learn and play than Starbowl and Atari FOOTBALL, if less satisfying graphically. In actual competition the main excitement comes from trying to discover the habitual weaknesses of your opponent's play-choice pattern, and that's a valid enough premise for a lot of fun.

Gridiron Glory must be played against a human opponent, comes in diskette only, requires 32K RAM and two joysticks. The price is \$24.95.

## FOOTBALL STRATEGY

Avalon Hill is reknowned for its strategy board games, especially combat simulations, and recently its Microcomputer Games Division has implemented Computer FOOTBALL Strategy for a variety of computers. It is available on cassette and diskette for the ATARI.

Like Gridiron Glory, CFS pits known teams against each other, but in this case offers seventeen great teams from the whole history of the NFL. I chose the San Francisco Forty-niners of 1981 to battle its arch-rivals, the then-Oakland Raider team of 1976. It isn't clear from program operation, or documentation, whether the computer actually consults

statistics on these teams in order to calculate results, but this is implied. Once the result is calculated, the play is animated for you, though you can't affect its outcome. The animation is rather crude, but the action is clear and fun for a while.

One player may challenge the computer, or two players can match up. In the two-player game each chooses a play (21 for offense, 11 for defense) by "cycling" through choices. The really interesting graphics in Computer FOOTBALL Strategy are in the schematic displays of offenses and defenses, which change visibly as you cycle through them. Seeing the choices significantly assists in play selection.

Defense selects first, so the offense can see what it's up against. The offensive play can then be picked with greater care than would be true in real-life, and neither player can rescind a choice. The clock is running only during play, and time spent choosing plays is not measured or penalized.

After completion of a play, the result is displayed in writing, and the ball is spotted appropriately on the field. I was disappointed, when I scored against the Raiders, that my only visual reward was the written message "TOUCHDOWN — XP GOOD." There was no animation of that play, no victory dance. Nevertheless, I appreciated CFS's efforts to enliven the otherwise static contest with some animation. The game requires 32K RAM, at least one joystick (two for human opponents), and costs \$21.00.

## SUPERBOWL FROM NEXA

The blockbuster of computer football is scheduled for release this month, NEXA's Superbowl Football. It will have two diskettes and requires 48K RAM with joystick(s). The game was in development at the time of this writing, but I was able to see significant pieces of the project on company premises.

Superbowl Football comes closer to real football than any game yet developed for any computer. You will play it against the computer or a human opponent. It has eleven men per side, and each man is programmed specifically for each play — of which there are 1,000 each for both offense and defense. If these aren't enough, you can design

your own plays with a "play editor." Each player selects 100 plays to be used in a given game "half;" these constitute the "playcard." Individual plays are called from the playcard by cursor-controlled menu selection. During play each programmed man carries out his assignment, while the human players control either the ball carrier (offense) or the free safety (defense).

Needless to say, every kind of play is possible — including laterals, double reverses, fake punts, and draws. All penalties and mishaps are possible, except injuries. Each man is invested with a degree of speed and power, which is used to determine the outcome of actions relative to another man. The ball, when thrown, goes to a programmed spot. The receiver must be there to catch it, or close enough to make a diving catch (via fire button). Tackles are not automatic, but computed based on the speed and power rating of the tackler(s) relative to the ball carrier.

Play is displayed on a split screen. The top half represents the full field of play, with colored dots indicating positions of players and the ball. The bottom screen animates all the players within a certain distance from the ball, an image similar to a wide-angle TV picture. Within the confines of the called play, the human player can vary the action, including selection among four possible pass receivers after the ball is snapped.

Actual play speed will be about onehalf real time, which means that you have a minute for selecting each play, rather than 30 seconds. This also makes it possible to exercise more control over the joystick-controlled men.

Superbowl is the brainchild of Gilman Louie, whose young company has been working on the project for almost a year. He thinks it will be a classic, and it will sell for \$49.00. I just hope it's not too hard to play.

### SOCCER

Conceptually, soccer is a much simpler sport than American football, requiring one team to kick the ball into the other team's goal — one point accruing for that accomplishment.

Computer implementation of soccer is simpler than for American football.

continued on next page

## GRIDIRON

The number of players can be reduced without damage to the game concept, scoring and time keeping are easy, and the playing period can vary. The most difficult programming tricks involve ball movement and player control, including "stealing" from the opposing side.

Thorn EMI has a marvelously welldetailed and animated game called SOCCER, that is on cartridge. It displays all eleven men on each team, as they course up and down the scrolling playfield.

The players on each team are programmed to play pretty good soccer. The computer can play against itself in a very impressive demonstration game. One, two, three or four humans can join in with joysticks to control a front player or a goalie of either team. You can pass the ball to designated members of your team, in four different ways, including shots on goal, which have extra speed.

The delicacy of design for Thorn's animated players, and the pace of the game are exceptionally good. It is convenient to play and only requires 16K RAM. It costs \$44.95.

## **GAMMA SOCCER**

Gamma Software's SOCCER is a welldesigned implementation of this sport for two, three or four human players. Each side has four men who play on a field completely visible at all times (no scrolling playfield). Two of the men on each side are "smart," (programmed to play by computer). The goalie and the main player on each side are controlled by human players using joysticks. The four-player mode, with two on a side, is a tough competitive match.

Kickoffs and kicks from out of bounds are computer controlled. Once in play in bounds, the ball goes from player to player as directed by the joystick. Defenders can take the ball away by contacting the ball with a foot. All of the major features of soccer are replicated

here, but you must have at least two human players (and two joysticks) to play. The computer is not programmed to be an opponent.

The game comes in cassette or diskette and requires 16K RAM. \$29.95.

## **KICKBACK**

If all this complexity has got you down, perhaps Kickback by Thorn EMI is for you. It's a simple little soccer takeoff you can figure out without instructions. Pop in the cartridge and wiggle the stick. Eventually you will boot the ball and see it carom about until the opposing team gets it in your goal or vice versa.

Meanwhile, the ball turns black when you kick it and scores points for you. It turns blue when it hits your "by" line and takes points away. The object is to score as many points as possible before three goals are scored against you.

It's a one-player contest with the simple challenge of kicking the ball over your opponent's goal line, which is where all this monkey business started - on the playing fields of Babylon.

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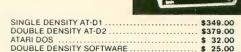
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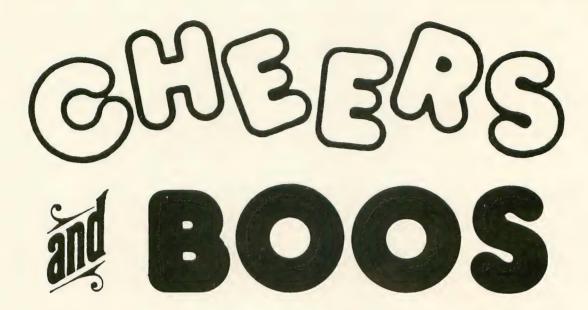
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by DAN GUTMAN

GAME . . . SET . . . MATCH . . . RESET

George Plimpton was right. Atari's Home Run baseball game may have been the worst-looking and poorest-playing video game ever invented. Instead of nine players on a team, you had three, and when you moved the joystick, all three of them moved as a unit. The game looked as much like baseball as Howard Cosell looks like Jim Palmer. The other early Atari VCS sports games, Basketball, Bowling, Football, Golf, Volleyball, and Pele's Soccer, were uniformly inferior compared to Intellivision's offerings.

Sports games are tough. While most games give a designer the freedom to create new and imaginative scenarios, sports games must resemble real life. That baseball diamond has to be shaped like a diamond and there have to be nine players on it. There also must be a ball and the capacity to throw it anywhere on the field. All the traditional and complicated rules of baseball must be adhered to. That's a tall order for any game, much less a game jammed into a 4K cartridge. Nevertheless, video game designers have been unable to resist the temptation to turn every real sport (except maybe bocce ball) into a home game. And in the last year, as they have learned to wring more and more complexity out of the Atari VCS, their efforts have paid off. The following are some of the best sports games for that system.

Pong was the first video sports game, but we have come light years since 1972. Both Atari's RealSports Tennis and Activision's Tennis are excellent versions of tennis, and are nearly identical. We get a view from behind one player, the view we are familiar with from watching tennis matches on television. You can move your player all over the court and you hit the ball merely by running into it - no need to swing a racquet. The red button is used only to serve. Both games automatically keep score for you. Though both companies claim that you can direct your shots cross-court or down the baseline, this is almost impossible. Both games are fast, furious, and a lot of fun, especially against a human opponent. An added attraction is the perfect shadow following the ball in flight.

There are slight differences in the two games. Atari's is a little cleaner looking — players wear colored tennis outfits, the net has holes in it and you can actually punch an eight-letter name in the screen for each player. In Activision's game, however, the computer is a little tougher to beat.

Activision also has a somewhat similar Hockey cartridge. In this game you and your opponent each have two players and you bat the puck in one direction or the other with your stick. The game is very good and has all the elements of real hockey. Except for the fistfights.

## THE NEW NATIONAL PASTIME

With just one joystick and nine or 12 players to control, it is debatable whether or not team sports like baseball and football can be successfully translated into video games. There is just so much going on. However, both Atari and archrival Mattel (with their M Network line) have come up with some pretty good efforts that go far beyond the first Atari sports game.

Like the tennis games, Atari's Real-Sports Baseball and Mattel's Super Challenge Baseball are very similar. Both games field nine players and feature pitching, hitting, baserunning and fielding. But this time Atari has the better game for several reasons: In the Atari game you can play either against the computer or against a friend, while Mattel requires that you have friends in order to play their game. You can hit home runs in the Mattel game, but all batted balls are grounders — something I can't figure out. The Atari game has a clever feature - the VCS randomly decides which of your pitches will be accurate. So like in real baseball, you may have a

continued on next page

## **GAMES DEPARTMENT**

Nolan Ryan fastball one day and the next day you could have nothing on the ball.

The two companies go head-to-head again with RealSports Football and Super Challenge Football, and this time it's a toss-up. Both have scrolling playfields. The Mattel game, amazingly, does not have any kicking in it, but unlike the Atari game, you can program the actions of every player on your team individually. On the Atari game, you can kick field goals and the crowd cheers your good plays, but Mattel has the field marked off for every yard, not every ten. Both are good games, if you want to play football on your TV set.

Some sports don't lend themselves to video games very well. It's doubtful that we'll ever see a good bowling or golf cartridge, and why would you want to? The precision of rolling the ball or swinging a club can't be duplicated as long as we have joysticks with simple on-off fire buttons. But there are some other unexpected sports that have been turned into video games that are quite good . . .

Track and Field — Amazingly, two companies are about to release nearly identical games before the 1984 Olympics. Activision's Decathlon and Starpath's Sweat both contain all ten events of the decathlon, an incredible accomplishment. Running, long jumping, discust hrowing, javelin, and pole vaulting are all included in these games.

Driving — Some people may not consider auto racing a sport, but just about every video game company has at least one such game and Activision has three. The best is their Enduro, in which you drive your car on dangerous twisting roads through darkness, snow, and fog. Atari's Pole Position, translated from their hit arcade game, is also very good, although it tends to look better than it drives. The 5200 version of the same game is excellent.

There are others — boxing, skiing, swimming, checkers, chess, bridge, pinball, basketball, and more — in varying degrees of success. Playing VCS sports may not be as much fun as going out and whacking a few fungoes in the sun, but at least you don't have to worry about busting any windows.

## LINE ZERO

## A little file protection scheme

by BOB FENIGER

This one line program will prevent your programs from being listed once they have been run. Although not a serious file guard, LINE ZERO will confound anyone without knowledge of the program unless they happen to use the SYSTEM RESET key. This last puts the Entertainment label on the program. Just follow the nine step-by-step instructions. Step 3 contains the entire LINE ZERO program.

1. LOAD or ENTER a program from disk or cassette. In this example, we will call your program NOTES.

2. LIST the first few lines of NOTES. If there is a line 0, renumber it to a higher number. Otherwise, make no changes.

3. Type in line 0, exactly as follows:

0 POKE 694,9:POKE 755, 4:POKE 756, 0:STOP

4. This line is now included in the program. Save this new program as "NOTES.II" if you have a disk drive, otherwise CSAVE to a different tape.

5. When the new program is saved, switch the ATARI off, then on again.

6. Type RUN "D:NOTES,II" or rewind the second tape and type RUN"C:". An unusual pattern should now be displayed. Don't be concerned — this is part of the protection.

7. Press [BREAK] two or three times. You won't see the display change much, but that's expected. Now type this:

YFBL><?%;; = press [RETURN]

The screen should clear at this point. If not, press [BREAK] two more times and try again. When you clear the screen, you won't need a mirror to read it if you enter these nine characters:

YFBL><<%8 press [RETURN]

8. Now key in 9. This is the program code for 0 and thus will delete line 0. You should now be able to LIST, RUN, DOS, etc. Although line 0 is no longer in the version of NOTES.II that resides in the computer, it is still in the SAVEd version. If you wish to edit, remember to replace line 0 before you SAVE again.

9. To exit the code, type:

YFBL?0 = %9 press [RETURN]

This will return the regular ATARI character set.

By skipping the ninth step you can LIST, RUN, DOS, etc. by using this code table. It is possible to even write new lines or edit existing lines by using the code table. Try E@Z] for LIST,  $[\pm G]$  for RUN, and MFZ for DOS. If you access DOS the code set will still be in effect. [SYSTEM RESET] will return you to BASIC as well as restoring the normal character set. [RESET] will solve most problems if things get a bit clogged up. Any program may be similarly protected by adding LINE ZERO and repeating the above steps. Here is part of the character set code that results when a 9 is POKEd into memory location 694.

	A = H	K = B	U=\	4	[=R	!=( \$=-
	B = K	L=E	V =	5 = <	] = T	(=! & = /
	C = J	M = D	$\mathbf{W} = \Lambda$	6=?	\=U	#=* /=&
	D = M	N = G	X = Q	7=>	==4	* = #
	E = L	O = F	Y = P	8 = 1	=V	
	F = O	P = Y	Z = S	9=0	:=3	
	G = N	Q = X	0 = 9	,=%	;=2	
0	H = A	R = [	1 = 8	"=+	? = 6;	
	I = @	S = Z	2 = ;	_=,	<=5	spacebar = )
	J = C	T = ]	3 = :	0 = W	>=7	) = blank space



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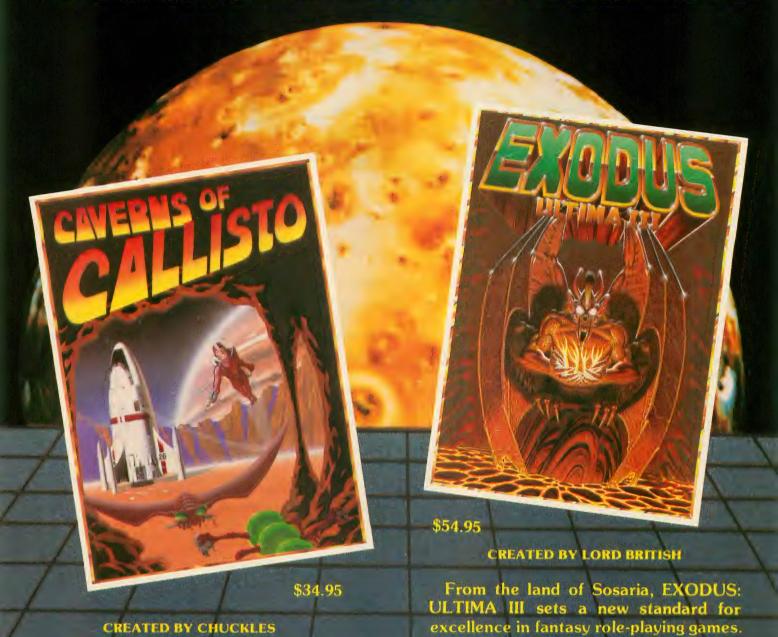
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## MAKE A FACE

## Parallel printer interface for peanuts

by ALAN MACY

Requires 16K RAM and printer

Even inexpensive dot-matrix printers cost several hundred dollars, so I think it's a shame that ATARI owners are expected to shell out a couple hundred more for a parallel printer interface. I recently bought a printer for \$290, and was unwilling to pay half again what it cost just so the ATARI could talk to it. Instead, I wrote a routine, which I present here, that allows the computer to communicate with a standard printer through the joystick ports on the front of the machine. By altering the Operating System's "device table", I can even use all of the standard print commands, such as LIST "P:" and LPRINT.

To help you get this interface working, I will first discuss some theory, namely: how a parallel interface works, how to send data out the joystick ports, and how to alter the device table. After that, I will describe how to make the cable to the printer, and how to implement the routine. If you're not interested in the theory, skip the first section.

## PARALLEL INTERFACING

A parallel interface is one of the several standard ways for a computer to send bytes of data to a peripheral device, such as a printer. In parallel transmission, all of the bits in one byte are sent at the same time along separate wires. First, the computer checks to see if the printer is busy doing something, perhaps printing other characters. It does this by looking at the voltage on the "busy" wire, which is controlled by the printer. If the printer is busy, the computer must wait patiently for it to finish what it's doing before going on to the next step. When the printer is ready, the eight bits of the byte are presented on eight separate wires; a low voltage signifies a bit of 0 and a high voltage of bit of 1. The computer pulses the voltage of another wire to say: "The character is ready, come and get it!" The wire used for this signal is called the "strobe".

This communication between computer and printer

("printer busy", "printer still busy", "printer ready", "character ready", etc.) is commonly referred to as "hand-shaking," and permits the orderly transfer of data from the computer to the printer.

Now you can see why we need three joystick ports for our parallel interface. Eight wires are necessary for the byte, with additional wires needed for the hand-shaking.

### DATA OUT OF THE PORTS

When you use the joystick to play a game on the ATARI, all of the wires in the joystick ports are set for input. When you press the trigger, for example, one of the wires is shorted to ground, giving the computer information that it can use to make something happen. However, you can reconfigure these ports to send data out instead of in. The output signals may be used to control lights, your electric coffee pot, or, for the case considered here, your printer.

All we have to do to print a character is wait until the printer is ready, present a byte of information at the ports, and pulse the strobe wire.

To reconfigure PORT A (jacks 1 and 2), we first clear bit 2 of the control location PACTL (54018), and then store a byte into PORTA (54016) which specifies the direction of subsequent data fllow. Each bit of the byte corresponds to one wire of the port. If this bit is equal to 1, that wire will be set for output; if it is zero, that wire will be used for input. For example, storing a binary 00011001 (decimal 25) in PORTA configures three of the wires for output and five for input. Once this is done, you must set bit 2 of PACTL back to one in preparation for using the port.

After repeating this procedure with PBCTL (54019) for PORT B (jacks 3 and 4), you may print a character using the routine presented below, which waits until the printer is ready to receive a character, presents the character at the ports, and pulses the strobe to tell the printer that the character is available.

continued on next page

Alan Macy, Ph.D., is director of software at DesignWare, a company developing educational computer games for microcomputers.

### ALTER THE DEVICE TABLE

The ATARI Operating System sets aside a group of memory locations to use as a "device table". This table tells the computer where to find the routines for different output devices.

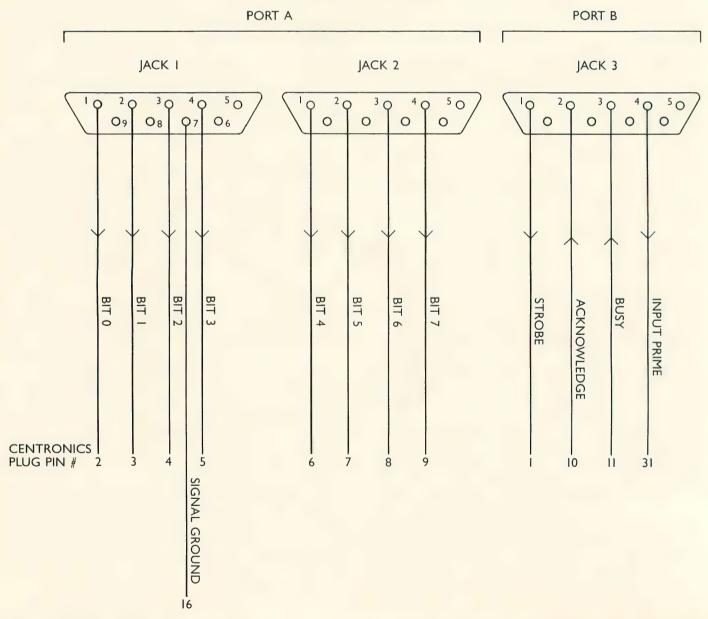
If you were to look in locations 794 (decimal) and following, you would find a series of one letter ID's (e.g. "P" for printer, "C" for cassette, etc. . . .) each followed by a two-byte address. Each address points to another table which contains a set of pointers or "vectors" to different routines for the specific devices (for more detail on this, see page 123 of the Atari Technical Reference Notes). These include routines for opening the device (called when you execute a OPEN #7,8,0,"P:", for example), sending a character to the device, closing the device, etc. If we want to access our own printer code using standard BASIC commands, we need to construct a vector table which points to our printer code and then

change the pointer in the ATARI's device table to point to our vector table. It's as if we are telling the device table:

"Look, I have a vector table that points to some routines for printing characters. It's located at memory location 1536. When the Operating System asks you where it should go for the printer vector table, please give it my address." Later, when we execute a printer command, such as LIST "P", the Operating System will go to the device table to ask it about printer routines, and the device table will direct it to our routines. In the case of our printer routines, we set the "OPEN" vector to point to the code that reconfigures the joystick ports, and the "PUTBYTE" vector to the code that sends one character to the printer.

Note, however, that whenever [SYSTEM RESET] is pressed, the Operating System will reinitialize the device table. Thus, whenever this key has been pressed, you must alter the table again so it will point to your own routine.

Figure 1
FRONT VIEW OF JOYSTICK PORTS:



## MAKING THE CABLE

To make the cable, you will need the following hardware:

- 1. Three female DB-9 plugs. I suggest you use the all-plastic ribbon cable type. You may have to search around for these.
- 2. About 10 feet of cable. If you use ribbon cable, get it with 25 conductors. Although you won't need all the wires, it will help you to make good strong connections.
- 3. One Centronics-type, 36-pin male plug. This will plug into the printer.

When you've bought these items, you're ready to warm up your soldering iron and put things together. The pin connectors should be made according to the diagram below.

Although the "input prime" and "acknowledge" wires are connected, they are not used by the routines I've presented here. This wiring diagram assumes a standard parallel interface. You should check your printer manual to make sure it isn't different.

If you use ribbon cable to make your cable, you can simply snap the DB-9 plugs onto the cable at the ATARI end, and solder the wires to the Centronics plug at the other end.

## IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM

One way to get the program into your computer is to type in the assembly language program shown in Listing 1, using the ATARI Assembler/Editor cartridge. This way is best if you are familiar with assembly language programming, since it allows you to easily customize the program to suit your particular needs. Once the program has been entered and assembled, you may save it to disk using one of the options discussed in the Assembler/Editor or DOS manuals.

When the program has been loaded, and you are ready to use it, you must alter the entry in the device table. First, check that location 794 (\$31A) contains the ASCII code for the letter P (decimal 80), insuring that locations 795 and 796 hold the pointer to the printer vector table. Next, change this pointer to direct the Operating System to our own vector table

200 REM PRINTER HANDLER ROUTINE \*\*\*\*\* 210 REM ALAN MACY MAY 1, 1983 \*\*\*\*\* 220 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 230 DATA 85,6,140,6,143,6,11 240 DATA 6,143,6,143,6,141,151 250 DATA 6,201,155,208,30,169,13 260 DATA 32,12,6,169,10,141,151 270 DATA 6,238,152,6,169,56,205 280 DATA 152,6,16,10,169,12,141 290 DATA 151,6,169,0,141,152,6 300 DATA 169,4,45,1,211,208,249 310 DATA 173,151,6,141,0,211,169 320 DATA 254,45,1,211,141,1,211 330 DATA 162,16,202,16,253,169,1 340 DATA 13,1,211,141,1,211,160 350 DATA 1,96,169,251,45,2,211 360 DATA 141,2,211,169,255,141,0 370 DATA 211,169,4,13,2,211,141 380 DATA 2,211,169,251,45,3,211 390 DATA 141,3,211,169,9,141,1 400 DATA 211,169,4,13,3,211,141 410 DATA 3,211,169,9,141,1,211

which resides at location 1536 (\$600). In BASIC, this is done with the statement:

## POKE 795,0:POKE 796,6

In the Assembler debug mode, you may use the statement:

## C31B< 0,6

When these steps have all been carried out, you are ready to use the standard printer commands to list programs or print data. For example, to list a BASIC program, simply type:

### LIST "P"

The second way to implement the printer routines is to type in the BASIC program shown in Listing 2, and run it. Once it has been run, you don't need it around anymore (until you press [RESET], and you will be ready to use all of the standard printer commands. For example, the command:

## LPRINT "CURRENT VALUE OF X: ";X

may be used to record the value of the variable X on paper. If you store the BASIC program in the file "D:PRINTSET. BAS", you may set up the printing routines at any time with the command:

### RUN "D:PRINTSET.BAS"

## **SUMMARY**

520 END

I've presented an inexpensive way to interface your ATARI 400 or 800 computer to a printer using a standard parallel interface. You may wish to add improvements to the program, such as making it invulnerable to [SYSTEM RESET], or storing it as your AUTORUN.SYS program, so that the system will "come up" with the printer routines loaded. Finally, the program demonstrates the flexibility that was built into the ATARI computer which allows it to do things the designers may never have thought of.

430 DATA 96,160,1,96,96,169,10
440 DATA 32,12,6,0,0,0,0
450 FOR I = 1536 TO 1688
460 READ NUM
470 POKE I,NUM
480 NEXT I
490 IF PEEK(794) <> ASC("P") THEN PRINT
"PRINTER ID NOT IN EXPECTED LOCATION"
500 POKE 795,0:POKE 796,6:REM LOCATION
OF NEW VECTOR TABLE

420 DATA 169,0,141,152,6,160,1

### TYPO TABLE

510 PRINT "PRINTER ROUTINES LOADED"

Variable	echecksi	$_{im} = 6$	5356
Linenum	range	Code	Length
200-	310	FQ	354
320-	430	UV	333
440-	520	HM	237

continued on next page

0220	; *** SOFTWARE PRINTER INTERFACE **	0830 LDA #\$FE	;11111110
	; *** ALAN MACY MAY 21, 1983 **	0840 AND PORTB	
0240		Ø850 STA PORTB	;STROBE LOW
		0860;	MUST HOLD STROBE LOW
	; *** THESE ROUTINES ALLOW A **		FOR A BIT TO BE SURE
	; *** DIRECT CONNECTION TO A **	0870 ; 0880 ;	
0270	; *** PRINTER VIA JOYSTICK PORTS **	0880;	PRINTER GOT THE MESSAGE
	; *** 1, 2, AND 3. **	0890 LDX #\$10	;DELAY COUNTER
0310		0900 XLOOP DEX	:COUNT DOWN
			CONTINUE UNTIL <=0
	*=\$600 ; PAGE 6 FREE AREA	0920 LDA #\$01	
	OPT NOEJECT		, 00000001
0340	TITLE "PRINTER INTERFACE MACY	0930 ORA PORTB	
	MAY 21, 1983"	0940 STA PORTB	STROBE HIGH AGAIN
0350	:	0950;	
	; EQUATE TABLE ****************	0960; THE STROBE	HAS NOW BEEN PULSED
0370			E PRINTER THAT A CHAR
	•	0980 ; MAY BE TAK	
	PORTA = \$D300 ;FOR PORTS 1&2		
0390	PORTB=\$D301 ;FOR PORTS 3&4		;SET STATUS=ALL OK
0400	PACTL=\$D302 ;CONTROL, PORTA	1000 RTS	
0410	PBCTL=\$D303 ;CONTROL, PORTB	1010;	
0420	ATCR=155 ;ATASCII CARRIAGE RETURN	1020; ROUTINE TO	OPEN PRINTER **********
	CR=13 ;ASCII CARRIAGE RETURN		ECONFIGURING PORTS
		1040 ;	
	LF= 10 ;LINE FEED		\$FB ;FIRST PORTA
	FF= 12 ;FORM FEED		
	LPPG=56 ;LINES/PAGE	1060 AND PACTL	GLEAR BIT 2
0470	;	1070 STA PACTL	
0480	; DEVICE HANDLER VECTOR TABLE ********	1080 LDA #\$FF	;SET FOR ALL OUTPUT
0490		1090 STA PORTA	,
	.WORD POPEN-1 ;OPEN PRINTER	1100 LDA #\$04	;SET BIT 2
		1110 ORA PACTL	,021 211 2
	.WORD PCLOS-1 ;CLOSE PRINTER		
	.WORD NOGOT-1 ;GETBYTE	1120 STA PACTL	
0530	.WORD CHOUT-1 ;PUTBYTE	1130 LDA #\$FB	;NOW DO PORTB
0540	.WORD NOGOT-1 ;GETSTAT	1140 AND PBCTL	
0550	.WORD NOGOT-1	1150 STA PBCTL	
0560		1160 LDA #\$09	;BITS Ø AND 3 OUT
	; SINGLE CHARACTER OUTPUT ROUTINE *****	1170 STA PORTB	;BITS 1&2 INPUT
		1180 LDA #\$04	,DITO 102 INFOT
	; CHARACTER IN ACCUMULATOR		
0590		1190 ORA PBCTL	
0600	CHOUT STA ASAVE	1200 STA PBCTL	
0610	CMP #ATCR ;ATASCII RETURN	1210 LDA #\$ <b>0</b> 9	
	BNE SEND ;CHAR=ATAS RETURN?	1220 STA PORTB	;MAKE SURE THAT
	LDA #CR ;YES, REPLACE WIT	1230;	INPUT PRIME AND STROBE
0640	,	· ·	ARE HIGH TO START WITH
	JSR CHOUT ;USE RECURSION TO	1250 LDA #00	;SET LINE NUMBER
0660		1260 STA LINNUM	
<b>0</b> 67 <b>0</b>	LDA #LF ;A LINEFEED	1270 LDY #01	;STATUS=ALL OK
0680	STA ASAVE	1280 RTS	
	INC LINNUM ;INCREMENT PAGE LINE	1290;	
0000	NUMBER		01 ;COME HERE FOR CLOSE
0700			
	LDA #LPPG ;COMPARE WITH		SET STATUS=ALL OK
	CMP LINNUM ;LINES/PAGE	1320 RTS	
	BPL SEND ;IF NOT TO END OF PAGE	1330 ;	
0730	; AT PAGE END	1340 NOGOT RTS	;COME HERE WHEN DON'T
0740	LDA #FF ;A FORM FEED	HAVE THE RO	UTINE
	STA ASAVE	1350;	
	LDA #00 ;RESET LINE NUMBER		ILIGE THIS FOR TEATING
	STA LINNUM		;USE THIS FOR TESTING
			;IT OUPUTS A LF
0780	SEND LDA # 4 ; CHK BIT 2 TO SEE IF	1380 BRK	
	BUSY	1390 ;	
0790	AND PORTB	1400 ; STORAGE LC	CATIONS *************
0800	BNE SEND ;PRINTER BUSY?	1410;	
0810	LDA ASAVE ;NO, GET THE CHAR	1420 ASAVE .BYTE	0
	STA PORTA :STORE CHAR IN PORT	1430 LINNUM BYTE	

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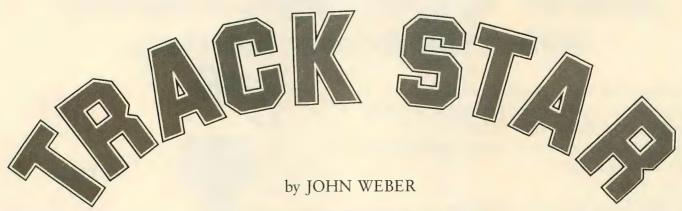
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Error Handling



Indoor athletes may think it easy to become a track star, but I challenge them to complete three laps of this cross-country course. You guide your runner with the joystick, dodging rocks, trees and potholes as you race from upper left to bottom right and back again. When you get good at this you can add in the hurdles for extra points, and you'll need them to get the highest rating — Track Star!

Your first task is to touch the flag at the lower right, then get the flag that appears at upper left; this marks one lap. Trees and rocks impede your way, but potholes are almost lethal — hitting one puts you back to the start of the lap, and hitting two of them disqualifies you. Beware of shortcuts; though they are possible, your score is decreased if you use them.

Each successive lap is more difficult. Your running speed increases, and more potholes are placed in the course. Hitting a pothole puts your runner back at the start of the lap you are on, and the timer keeps ticking all the while.

At the end of the run, you will receive one of five ratings according to your track abilities. To get the highest rating, not only do you have to be fast and agile, but you also have

to accumulate points by jumping the hurdles. There are six of them located at the bottom half of the track. You can jump over them while running either left or right. Simply hold the joystick left or right and press the fire button. Only one hurdle at a time can be jumped, but you should be able to jump all three in the same row without falling down. Five points are awarded for each successful jump. Once a hurdle has been jumped you will not receive extra points by jump-

ing it again while you are in the same lap.

Since there are six hurdles and three laps to cover, a total of 90 points is possible. The track can be run in any pattern, but as in any race, if you cheat and take a shortcut through the trees, you will be penalized by losing all your points. You will know this has happened when you hear two low tones. If you take a break during the race, or otherwise exceed the five minute time limit, the race automatically ends.

A time of less than 110 seconds, plus at least 80 points (16 hurdles), without falling into a pothole earns you the status of Track Star.

So put on your running shoes, take a few deep breaths, and don't look back.

## ars at upper left; ing it again w Since there souts you back to of 90 points is

## Requires 16K RAM

10 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* TRACK STAR 20 REM \* 6/23 30 REM \* BY JOHN WEBER 40 REM \* ANTIC MAGAZINE 45 REM \* 50 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 60 GOSUB 2000:GOSUB 1000 70 POKE POS, WW 80 IF STICK(0) = 15 THEN 80 90 POKE 20,0:POKE 19,0 100 REM \*\* MAIN LOOP \*\* 105 LST = STICK(0):WW = 1 110 IF LST>8 AND LST<12 THEN WW=2 115 IF LST = 13 OR LST = 14 THEN WW = 3

120 POKE POS,WW

125 TIME = PEEK(20) + 256\*PEEK(19):POSITIO

N 12,23:? #6;INT(TIME/60)

126 IF INT(TIME/60) > 300 THEN POP:GOTO

1000

130 NPOS = POS + 20\*(LST = 9 OR LST = 5 OR LST
= 13)-20\*(LST = 6 OR LST = 10 OR LST = 14)-(L

ST>8 AND LST<12)+(LST>4 AND LST<8)

135 IF NPOS < SC OR NPOS > SC + 459 THEN 105

138 IF PEEK(NPOS + 20) = 137 AND PEEK(NPOS
-20) = 137 THEN SOUND 0,255,10,10:SCORE=
0

continued on page 61

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### TRACK STAR continued from page 59

```
140 IF STRIG(0) = 0 AND STICK(0) < 13 THEN
GOSUB 200:GOTO 120
145 IF PEEK(NPOS) = 135 THEN GOSUB 700:G
OTO 105
150 IF PEEK(NPOS) = 10 THEN GOSUB 800:GO
TO 105
155 IF PEEK(NPOS) <> 0 THEN GOSUB 500:GO
TO 105
160 POKE POS.0:POS = NPOS:POKE POS,WW:FO
R X=1 TO FAST:NEXT X
165 POKES1, 138: FOR A = 125 TO 121 STEP
-2:POKESØ, A:NEXTA:POKES1, Ø:POKESØ,
175 IF STICK(\emptyset) = 15 OR STICK(\emptyset) = LST THE
N 125
180 GOTO 105
200 REM *** RIGHT HURDLE JUMP ***
205 IF STICK(\emptyset) > 8 AND STICK(\emptyset) < 12 THEN
300: REM GO TO LEFT HURDLE
210 RJMP=19:FOR I=0 TO 2
215 IF PEEK(POS-RJMP)<>0 THEN 260
220 IF PEEK(POS-RJMP+20) = 196 THEN JUMP
= 1:POKE (POS-RJMP+20), 4+128
225 POKE POS,0:POKE POS-RJMP,WW
230 DV = 170:HI = 94:LO = 78:TONE = -2:GOSUB 4
50
240 POKE POS-RJMP.0:RJMP=RJMP-1:NEXT I
:POS = POS + 3
245 IF PEEK(POS) <> 0 THEN POS = POS-1:JUM
P = \emptyset:GOTO 245
250 IF JUMP = 1 THEN DIR = -3:GOSUB 400:JU
MP = \emptyset
255 RETURN
260 FOR X=1 TO I:POKE POS,0:POS=POS-1
262 IF PEEK(POS)<>0 THEN POS=POS+1
265 POKE POS,5
270 DV = 138:HI = 125:LO = 75:TONE = -2:GOSUB
450:NEXT X
275 FOR X = 1 TO 300:NEXT X:RETURN
300 REM *** LEFT JUMP ***
305 LJMP=21:FOR I=0 TO 2
310 IF PEEK(POS-LJMP) <> 0 THEN 360
315 IF PEEK(POS-LJMP+20) = 196 THEN JUMP
= 1:POKE POS-LJMP+20,4+128
320 POKE POS,0:POKE POS-LJMP,WW
325 DV = 170:HI = 94:LO = 78:TONE = -2:GOSUB 4
330 POKE POS-LJMP, 0:LJMP = LJMP + 1:NEXT I
:POS=POS-3
335 IF PEEK(POS) <> 0 THEN POS = POS + 1: JUM
P=0:GOTO 335
340 IF JUMP = 1 THEN DIR = 3:GOSUB 400:JUM
P = \emptyset
345 RETURN
360 IF POS+1>SC+455 THEN POP:GOTO 385
365 FOR X=1 TO I
370 POKE POS, 0: POS = POS + 1: IF PEEK(POS) <
>0 THEN POS=POS+1:GOTO 380
```

```
380 DV = 138:HI = 125:LO = 75:TONE = -2:GOSUB
450
385 POKEPOS, 5: FORX = 1 TO 300: NEXTX: R
ETURN
400 REM **** JUMPING TOTALS ****
410 POKE POS+DIR.21
420 FOR X = 1 TO 75:NEXT X:POKE POS + DIR,
0:SCORE = SCORE + 5
430 RETURN
450 REM *** COMMON SOUND ROUTINE **
460 POKES1, DV: FOR A = HI TO LO STEP TON
E:POKE SØ, A:NEXT A
470 POKE S1,0:POKE S0,0:RETURN
500 REM *** CRASH ***
510 POKE POS,5
515 FOR X=1 TO 2
520 DV = 138:HI = 125:LO = 75:TONE = -2:GOSUB
450
530 IF POS + 20 > SC + 459 THEN POP: GOTO 55
540 IF PEEK(POS + 20) = 0 THEN POKE POS,0:
POS=POS+20:POKE POS,5
545 NEXT X
550 IF STICK(0)=15 THEN 550
560 RETURN
600 REM *** INCREASE POTHOLES ***
610 X = 0:FOR I = 1 TO 3
620 READ A:IF A=-1 THEN X=255:GOTO 620
625 IF A=-2 THEN RETURN
630 POKE SC+X+A,135:NEXT I:RETURN
650 DATA 54,247,66,92,144,197,82,170,-
1,7,-1,94,82,126,-2,-2,-2
700 REM *** FALL IN A POTHOLE ***
710 POKE POS,0:FALL=FALL+1
720 DV = 170:HI = 25:LO = 250:TONE = 4:GOSUB 4
730 IF FALL=2 THEN POP:GOTO 1000
740 WW = 1:POKE SC + 40.0:POKE SC + 437.10
750 POS=SC+61:POKE POS,WW
760 IF STICK(0) = 15 THEN 760
770 RETURN
800 REM *** TOUCH FLAGS ***
805 IF NPOS=SC+40 THEN 850
810 POKE POS,0:POS=NPOS:POKE POS,WW
820 DV = 168:HI = 20:LOW = 120:TONE = 20:GOSUB
450
830 IF LAP=2 THEN GOSUB 600:GOSUB 600
840 BOT = 1:POKE SC + 40, 10:RETURN
850 IF BOT=0 THEN RETURN
860 LAP=LAP+1:IFLAP=3 THEN POP:GOTO
1000
870 POKE POS,0:POS=NPOS:POKE POS,WW
875 DV = 168:HI = 20:LOW = 120:TONE = 20:GOSUB
880 GOSUB 600:FAST=FAST-11:POKE 77,0
885 BOT = 0:POKE SC + 437,10
890 FOR I = SC + 303 TO SC + 311 STEP 4: POKE
 I, 196:NEXT I:FOR I = SC + 425 TO SC + 433 S
TEP 4:POKE I,196:NEXT I
895 RETURN
```

continued on next page

375 POKE POS,5

900 REM \*\*\* GET RATING \*\*\* 905 TIM=INT(TIME)/60:RATE=3 915 IF FALL = 2 OR TIM > 140 THEN RATE = 5:G OTO 950 920 IF FALL = 1 OR TIM > 125 THEN RATE = 4:G OTO 950 925 IF SCORE > 54 AND TIM < 130 THEN RATE = 930 IF SCORE > 79 AND FALL = 0 AND TIM < 110 THEN RATE = 1 950 RESTORE 980:FOR I=1TO RATE:READ R \$:NEXT I:RETURN 980 DATA TRACK STAR, CLOSE SECOND, STEAD Y PACE, LEAD FOOT, TWO LEFT FEET 1000 REM \*\*\* TITLE PAGE \*\*\* 1005 GRAPHICS 17:POKE 756,BEGIN/256 1010 POSITION 4,3:? #6;" TRACK STAR":IF TIME=0 THEN 1030 1015 POSITION 3,7:? #6;"TOTAL LAPS = " ;LAP:POSITION 9,9:? #6;"TIME = ";INT(T IME/60) 1020 POSITION 8,11:? #6; "SCORE = "; SCO RE 1022 GOSUB 900 1024 POSITION 3,13:? #6;" RATING: ":POSI TION 5,16:? #6;R\$ 1030 POSITION 2,23:? #6;"HIT START TO RUN" 1035 FORX = 0 TO 19:POSITIONX, 19:? #6;CHR\$(1) 1040 FOR I = 1 TO 15: IFPEEK (53279) = 6 THEN POP:GOTO 1090 1043 NEXT I:SOUND 0,100,8,8:SOUND 0,0, 0,0 1045 POSITION X,19:? #6;" ":NEXT X 1050 FOR X = 19 TO 0 STEP - 1: POSITION X, 19:? #6;CHR\$(2) 1055 FOR I = 1 TO 15: IF PEEK (53279) = 6 TH EN POP: GOTO 1090 1060 NEXT I:SOUND 0,100,8,8:SOUND 0,0, 1065 POSITION X, 19:? #6;" ":NEXT X 1070 GOTO 1035 1090 IF POS=SC+61 THEN 1099 1095 GOSUB 2070:GOTO 70 1099 GOSUB 2070: RETURN 2000 REM \*\*\* REDEFINE CHARS AND SETUP 2005 DIM CH\$(32),R\$(13):RESTORE 2015 2010 FOR I = 1 TO 32:READ A:CH\$(I) = CHR\$( A):NEXT I 2015 DATA 104,104,133,204,104,133,203, 104,133,206,104,133,205,162,4,160,0 2020 DATA 177,203,145,205,136,208,249, 230,204,230,206,202,208,240,96 2025 POKE 106, PEEK (106)-5: GRAPHICS 0:B EGIN = (PEEK(106) + 1) \* 256: POKE 756, BEGIN/256 2030 A = USR(ADR(CH\$), 57344, BEGIN)2040 RESTORE 2045:FOR I = BEGIN + 8 TO BEG

IN+87:READ A:POKE I,A:NEXT I:RETURN

2045 DATA 3,3,6,6,7,6,14,17

2047 DATA 192,192,96,96,224,96,112,136 2049 DATA 32,36,36,24,24,36,36,4 2051 DATA 1,3,5,9,16,16,16,16 2053 DATA 8,136,126,29,28,20,35,64 2055 DATA 66,255,66,255,66,255 2057 DATA 62,63,255,248,126,154,240,63 2059 DATA 60,120,254,248,254,62,31,255 2061 DATA 16,56,56,124,124,254,16,16 2063 DATA 8,24,56,120,8,8,8,8 2070 GRAPHICS 17:POKE 756,BEGIN/256:RE STORE 2075: FOR X = 0 TO 4: READ A: POKE 70 8+X,A:NEXT X 2075 DATA 252,8,194,156,22 2080 POKE 559,0:SC=PEEK(88)+256\*PEEK(8 2085 SCORE = 0:LAP = 0:FAST = 28:JUMP = 0:WW = 1 :FALL = 0:BOT = 0:POS = SC + 61:S0 = 53760:S1 = 533000 REM \*\*\* DRAW SCREEN \*\*\* 3010 RESTORE 3050:X=0 3020 READ A:IF A=-1 THEN X=255 3030 IF A=-2 THEN 4000 3040 POKE SC+X+A,72:GOTO 3020 3049 REM TYPE DATA NUMBERS CAREFULLY 3050 DATA 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,17,18,19,27,28 ,38,39,48,49,50,59,80,81,95,96,102,103 ,104,105,106,114,126 3060 DATA 127,128,129,130,131,132,133 ,134,182,183,184,185,186,188,189,202,20 3,209,210,211 3070 DATA 222,231,232,233,251,254,255, -1,1,2,17,19,23,40,41,90,109,110,111,1 16,117,132,134,135,138,139 3080 DATA 165,184,185,186,203,204,205, 206,207,222,223,224,-2 4000 FOR I = SC + 9 TO SC + 16:POKE I, 137:NE XT I:FOR I = SC + 120 TO SC + 400 STEP 40:PO KE I.137:NEXT I 4010 FOR I=SC+79 TO SC+439 STEP 40:POK E I,137:NEXT I:RESTORE 4040:X=0 4020 READ A: IF A = -1 THEN X = 255: GOTO 40 20 4025 IF A = -2 THEN 4050 4030 POKE SC+X+A,137:GOTO 4020 4040 DATA 186,188,207,214,225,-1,88,11 3,209,220,-2 4050 POKE SC+437,10 4060 FOR I = SC + 303 TO SC + 311 STEP 4: POK E I,196:NEXT I:FOR I = SC + 425 TO SC + 433 STEP 4:POKE I,196:NEXT I 4070 POKESC+92,135:POKESC+355,135:PO KE SC + 156,135 4080 POSITION 6,23:? #6;"TIME: " 4099 RESTORE 650:POKE 559,46:RETURN

continued on page 64



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TRACK STAR continued from page 62

## TYPO TABLE

Variable c	hecksum	= 8078	368	
Line num	range	Code	Length	
10-	105	QV	358	
110-	140	СН	519	
145-	220	KD	534	
225-	300	QB	453	
305-	370	٧J	499	
375-	510	JQ	355	
515-	630	BI	385	
650-	810	PO	402	
820-	900	ΥW	491	
905-	1015	TF	537	
1020-	1055	AQ	528	
1060-	2025	RR	528	
2030-	2063	RA	377	
2070-	3050	RM	547	
3060-	4040	ZA	544	
4050-	4099	VW	260	

## THE PROGRAM

60-90	Control initialization.
100-180	Main loop.
105-120	Determine which direction to face
	runner.
125	Up the clock.
130-160	Calculate new position and test for collisions.
165-180	Running sound, go to top of loop.
200-299	Right hurdle jump routine.
215-225	Test for collision or safe jump.
240	If safe jump, continue jump.
260-275	Unsuccessful right jump routine; crash and bounce
300-399	Left hurdle jump routine.
310-325	Test for collision or safe jump.
330	If safe jump, continue jump.
360-385	Any bad jump routine; crash and
	bounce.
400-430	Displays points received on screen after a good jump.
460-470	Common sound routine.
500-560	Any collision during the run (except during jumping) bounces you back a little.
600-650	Increase potholes after each lap.
700-770	Fall into a pothole routine. Position runner back to start. Add to fall counter. Reset position of flags.
800-849	Hit bottom flag.

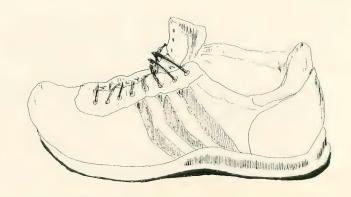
850-895	Hit top flag routine. Increase speed of runner, reset all hurdles that have been jumped so points can be gotten again.
900-980	Find rating for run.
1000-1099	Title page and ending stats page.
2000-2063	Download char. set and redefine new chars.
2070-2085	Set graphics mode, initialize variables.
3000-3080	Position rocks on the screen.
4000-40	Position trees, potholes, flag on screen.

## LIST OF PROGRAM VARIABLES

SCORE	_	points accumulated by jumping hurdles
LAP	_	number of lap being run
FAST	_	speed control uses a FOR/NEXT loop
		during laps
JUMP	_	determine if you jumped a hurdle
WW		which way, i.e., which direction you are
		running
FALL	_	counts number of times fallen in pothole
BOT	_	switch set indicating if bottom flag has been
		hit
S0	_	equate with location 53760, a sound register
S1	_	equate with location 53761, a sound register
DV	_	distortion/volume used to set a sound reg.
HI	_	used to control sound
LO		used to control sound
TONE		used to control sound

## PEEK VALUES OF REDEFINED CHARACTERS

right runner	1
left runner	2
up&down runner	3
fallen runner	5
hurdles	4 + 192
potholes	7 + 128
rocks	8 + 64
trees	9 + 128
flags	10



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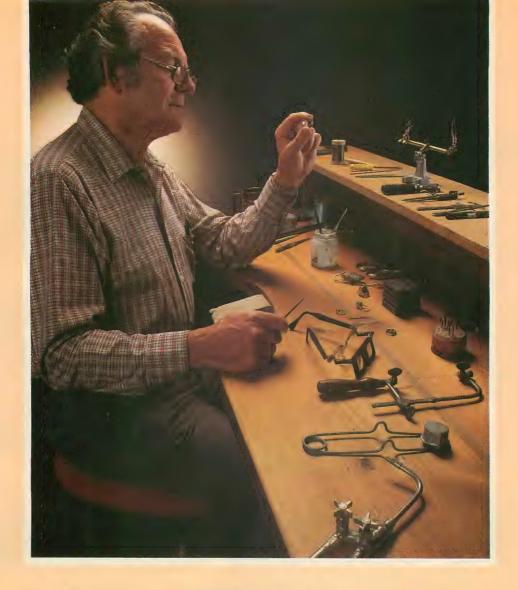
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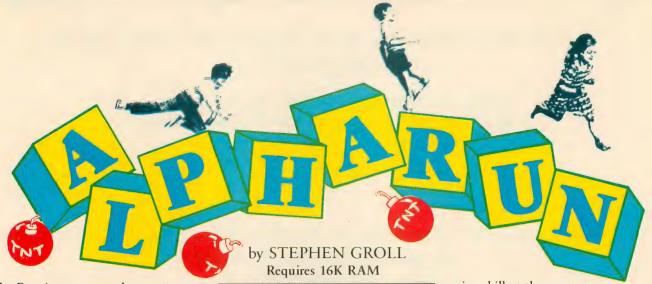
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=152

Alpha Run is a race, or chase, run over letters or numbers in sequence without exploding the bombs that also lie in the way. A simple game, it teaches the alphabet order and the number sequence 1 through 9. The little blue race car is controlled by a joystick in Port One. When the car runs over a number or a letter in proper sequence, the number or letter disappears. If the car runs over a bomb, hits a wall, or touches a number out of sequence, everything explodes and

the game starts over. If the sequence is completed, the bombs are rendered harmless. Run over them to end the game. Your score equals the time elapsed during the run.

There are two games possible — the alphabet run that uses the capital letters A-Z, and the number run with the numerals 1 through 9. Each game has two versions, a timed version and a countdown version. The timed version is open-ended, and most suitable for beginners and young players. The score is simply based on time, no matter how long it takes. Players of unequal ability can be handicapped. The countdown version sets a running time limit that decreases as the player

gains skill at the contest.

One way to increase speed is to "jump" over unwanted letters or bombs by pressing the firebutton while moving the stick. Only one such obstacle can be jumped at a time, however.

In the countdown version the object is to run down the numbers or letters and explode the bombs one at a time before the set time expires. Each round gives less time to accomplish the objective, but you will never have less than nine time units

for numbers or 35 for letters. Each successful round of numbers will give you ten points plus one point for each unused time unit.

A successful round of letters scores 30 points plus one point for each time unit left. Needless to say, if the time runs out before you accomplish your mission the bombs will be set off and the game will end.

Alpha Run is a great game for children in that it can help teach them numbers and the alphabet. At the same time it will help develop hand-eye coordination. Adults will enjoy it because it is a challenge.

1 REM \*\* ALPHARUN \*\* ANTIC MAGAZINE \*

5 X=0:Y=5:TRAP 6000 10 POKE 106,PEEK(106)-5:GRAPHICS 18 15 POSITION 2,5:?#6;"please stand by.

20 STLL=(PEEK(106)+1)\*256 30 FOR MM=0 TO 1023:POKE STLL+MM,PEEK( 57344+MM):NEXT MM 50 OCHR=8:GOSUB 130:OCHR=24:GOSUB 130:

50 OCHR=8:GOSUB 130:OCHR=24:GOSUB 130: OCHR=32:GOSUB 130:OCHR=40:GOSUB 130:OC HR=256:GOSUB 130:OCHR=480:GOSUB 130

Stephen Groll is a parent and a clergyman, self-taught as a programmer. His game Microids appeared in ANTIC, May '83. This clever little educational game shows what can be done with simple techniques and an ATARI.

60 OCHR=80:GOSUB 130:GOTO 135 130 FOR MM = 0 TO 7: READ V: POKE OCHR+STL L+MM,V:NEXT MM:RETURN 135 GOSUB 9250 140 HPTS = 0:BTIM = 90000 145 GRAPHICS 17: POSITION 3,2:? #6;"PUS HJOYSTICK": POSITION 4,5:? #6; FORWARD FOR":POSITION 4,8:? #6;" number run 147 POSITION 9,11:? #6;" or' 150 POSITION 3,14:? #6;"PULL JOYSTICK" :POSITION 5,17:? #6;"BACKFOR":POSITIO N 3,20:? #6;" alphabet run" 152 IF STICK(0)<>15 THEN 152 155 IF STICK(0) = 14 THEN LGNU = 26:NU = 17: LL=9:LTIM=20:GOTO 170 160 IF STICK(0) = 13 THEN LGNU = 123:NU = 97

:LL = 26:LTIM = 70:GOTO 170

165 GOTO 155 170 POSITION 4,8:? #6;" TIME RUN 175 POSITION 9,11:? #6;" or" 180 POSITION 3,20:? #6;" COUNTDOWN RUN" 182 IF STICK(0)<>15 THEN 182 185 IF STICK(0) = 14 THEN TP = 7400: TIGS = 7600:TCNT = 1:GOTO 190 187 IF STICK(0) = 13 THEN TP = 7300:TIME = 0 :TIGS = 7500:TCNT = 0.05:GOTO 190 188 GOTO 185 190 WX=0:WY=0:TIME=0:TIMEL=LTIM:PP=0:A DTIM = Ø 195 GRAPHICS 18:POKE 756,STLL/256 200 FOR L = 1 TO 20:POSITION WX, WY:WX = WX + 1:? #6; CHR\$(42): NEXT L: IF WY = 0 THEN W Y=10:WX=0:GOTO 200 205 WX = 0:WY = 0210 FOR L = 1 TO 11: POSITION WX, WY: ? #6; CHR\$(42):WY = WY + 1:NEXT L:IF WX = 0 THEN WX = 19:WY = 0:GOTO 210300 FOR L = 1 TO 10: READ XX, YY: POSITION XX,YY:PRINT #6;CHR\$(224):NEXT L:RESTOR E 10000 310 POSITION 1,5:? #6;CHR\$(163) 320 GOSUB 9000:GOSUB TP 400 S = 7:X = 1:Y = 5450 IF STICK(0) = 15 THEN 450 500 TIME = TIME + TCNT: IF TIME > = 1 THEN GOS UBTIGS:TIME = 0:IFSTICK(0) = 15 THEN FOR T = 1 TO 19:NEXT T 505 FOR T = 1 TO 20:NEXT T:POKE 77,0 510  $S = STICK(\emptyset):SG = STRIG(\emptyset)$ 540 IF STICK( $\emptyset$ ) = 15 THEN SOUND  $\emptyset$ , 255, 6, 550 IFSTICK(0) <> 15 THEN SOUND 0,70,6, 1000 IF PP = 10 AND TP = 7400 THEN SOUND 0 ,0,0,0:GOTO 9100 1005 IF PP = 10 AND TP = 7300 THEN SOUND 0 .0.0.0:GOTO 9200 1007 IF S = 14 THEN D = 1:GOSUB 3000:Y = Y-1 :CARHED = 161:GOSUB 4000 1010 IF S = 7 THEN GOSUB 3000: X = X + 1: CARH ED = 163:GOSUB 4000 1012 IF S = 11 THEN GOSUB 3000: X = X-1: CAR HED = 164:GOSUB 4000 1014 IF S = 13 THEN GOSUB 3000: Y = Y + 1: CAR HED = 165:GOSUB 4000 2000 GOTO 500 3000 POSITION X,Y:PRINT #6;" ":RETURN 4000 IF STRIG(0) = 0 THEN GOSUB 7000 4040 LOCATE X,Y,OB 4045 IF OB = 224 AND GNU = LGNU THEN GOSUB 5000:GOTO 1000 4050 IF OB GNU THEN GOTO 8000 4060 IF OB <> 32 THEN GOTO 6000 4500 POSITION X, Y: PRINT #6; CHR\$ (CARHED 5000 POSITION X, Y: PRINT #6; CHR\$ (92): FO RT = 1 TO 7:SOUND 1,40,8,15:SOUND 2,70,

5010 NEXTT:SOUND 1,0,0,0:SOUND 2,0,0, 0:PP=PP+1:RETURN 5500 POSITION BX, BY-1: PRINT #6; CHR\$(92 ): FORT = 1 TO 10: SOUND 1,50,8,15: NEXTT :SOUND 1,0,0,0:PP=PP+1:RETURN 6000 TRAP 6000:SOUND 0,0,0,0:FORL = 1 T O 10:READ A.B 6005 LOCATE A,B,BO 6010 IFBO=32THENNEXTL:IFL=11THEN RESTORE 10000:GOTO 6100 6020 POSITION A, B:? #6; CHR\$(92): FOR T = 1 TO 7: SOUND 2,40,8,15: SOUND 1,30,8,15 :NEXT T 6030 SOUND 2,0,0,0:SOUND 1,0,0,0:POSIT ION A,B:? #6;" ":NEXT L:RESTORE 10000 6050 IF PTS>HPTS THEN HPTS=PTS 6100 GRAPHICS 18:POSITION 5,0:? #6;" ga me over": IF TP=7400 THEN 9105 6105 POSITION 1,2:? #6;" SCORE "; PTS:PO SITION 1,4:? #6;" h [g h score "; HPTS 6110 PTS=0:IF LL=9 THEN LTIM=20 6120 IF LL=26 THEN LTIM=70 6130 GOTO 9110 7000 FORT = 1 TO 10 STEP 2: SOUND 0,70-T ,6,4:NEXTT:FORT = 1 TO 10:SOUND 0,50,6 ,4:NEXT T 7005 IF S=14 THEN Y=Y-1 7010 IF S = 7 THEN X = X + 17020 IF S=11 THEN X=X-1 7030 IF S = 13 THEN Y = Y + 1 7040 IF TP = 7400 THEN TIME = TIME + 3 7050 RETURN EL;:? #6;" PTS=";PTS:RETURN 7400 POSITION 1,11:? #6;" **I I M E E "**; A D T I M: RETURN 7500 TIMEL=TIMEL-TIME: POSITION 10,11:? #6;" ":POSITION 9,11:? #6;TIMEL:IFTI MEL=0 THEN 6000 7510 RETURN 7600 ADTIM = ADTIM + TIME:POSITION 6.11:?#6:ADTIM:RETURN 8000 GNU = GNU + 1: FOR T = 1 TO 5: SOUND 1,30 ,10,8:NEXT T:SOUND 1,0,0,0:GOTO 4500 9000 GNU=NU:FOR L=1 TO LL  $9010 \text{ NX} = \text{INT}(18 * \text{RND}(1)) + 1: \text{NY} = \text{INT}(9 * \text{RND}(1)) + 1: \text{NY} = \text{INT}(18 * \text{R$ 1)) + 19020 LOCATE NX,NY,NL 9030 IF NL<>32 THEN 9010 9040 POSITION NX, NY:? #6; CHR\$(GNU): GNU =GNU+1:NEXT L:GNU=NU:RETURN 9100 GRAPHICS 18:POSITION 1,1:? #6;" 11 ME=";ADTIM:IF ADTIM < BTIM THEN BTIM = ADT IM 9105 IF BTIM = 90000 THEN 9110 9107 POSITION 1,3:? #6;" best time = "; BT 9110 POSITION 1,6:? #6;" push joystick for-":POSITION 1,7:? #6;" ward for SAME GAME."

continued on page 101

2,15

## FLIP SIDE

## How computers can help the schools

by JOHN AND MARY HARRISON

Last month we looked at how computers can be used in the classroom to help students learn. However, there are two other areas in education for which computers are used — administration and Computer-Managed Instruction (CMI). This month we will examine how the computer can improve the efficiency of our schools and the implications of such use.

## ADMINISTRATIVE USES

Schools may be in charge of educating our youth, but they are also businesses — big businesses. Supplies must be bought, bills paid, payroll calculated, insurance plans evaluated and scores of federal records kept. Long before it was popular to have a computer in the classroom, school districts were turning to the machines to reduce some of this burden.

A large school district has thousands of students and hundreds of employees in many different schools. The information generated by each school throughout the year is periodically examined, organized and tabulated. Once it has become part of a data base, the superintendent can know in minutes, rather than days, the student-teacher ratio, the

John and Mary Harrison are parents, teachers and ATARI hobbyists. Mary teaches math and computer science at the high school level. John holds an M.S. in computer science and develops educational software. They will be coordinating the Education Department for ANTIC.

number of children on the federal freelunch program, or which schools offer calculus and advanced biology.

It is not necessary to be a large district to see the benefits of such organization. Principals of public and private schools have searched for more efficient methods of keeping attendance, generating report cards, scheduling classes and maintaining permanent student records.

Computers may be used by librarians so that a topic can be researched quickly, thoroughly and painlessly. To prepare the inevitable reports, both librarians and office secretaries appreciate the benefits of word processing and data base programs.

Individual teachers have taken advantage of the computer's speed and organizational capabilities to store and calculate grades and generate practice problems.

## WHAT IS CMI?

Computer-Managed Instruction (CMI) is the use of the computer to maintain records associated with student performance. This usually includes, but is not limited to, the results of particular Computer-Aided Instruction (CAI) packages. As the student completes each lesson, the computer stores the progress, scores and records the results of all tests or quizzes completed, and provides progress reports to the teacher. These reports, either individual or class-wide, may be used to rapidly identify unsatisfactory progress or weak areas. An individualized curriculum could be written

for each student allowing the teacher to more effectively utilize the limited class time available.

The ultimate fear of CMI is that it might result in the drastic reduction of teachers with only the computer controlling the progress and instruction of the student. This ignores the personal and motivational relationship between student and teacher and the development of social and academic skills that occurs in a classroom of peers. The free exchange of ideas and techniques encouraged by the teacher assists the child's maturing process. The elimination of teachers should not be a goal in the use of computers in education; rather we should be examining how we can use computers to help the teacher and make better use of the limited teacher resources available.

## IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS AND PARENTS

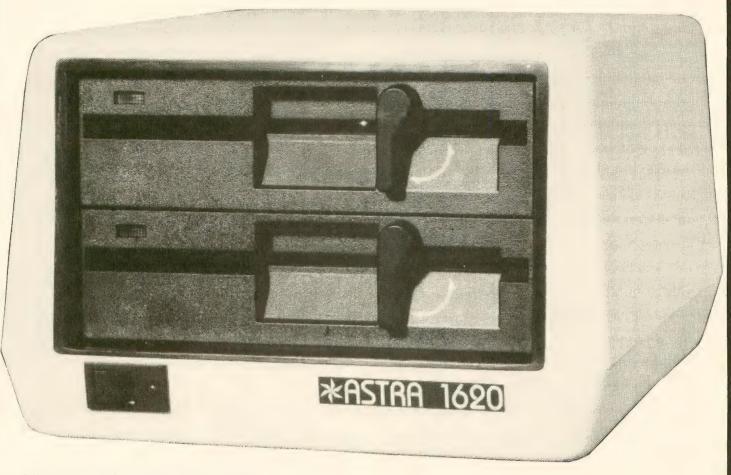
The most serious apparent hazard of computer use in the schools is the potential lack of security and confidentiality for student and personnel records. It is probably no coincidence that Congress gave students the right to examine and contest their school records in the same year that it attempted to provide privacy protection for all citizens. Since 1974, school records must be accurate, up-to-date and private.

With an entire class (or school) record stored on magnetic media, several problems can arise. First we must prevent the

continued on page 72

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FLIP SIDE continued from page 70

imaginative or vindictive student from unauthorized access to or alteration of his or another student's records. Secondly, we must insure that frequent backup copies are made and archived so that a computer casualty does not eliminate an entire semester's results. Finally, we must not overwhelm the administration or teacher with computer-related tasks. Just because it is possible to keep more information and generate more reports does not mean that we should do it.

When mainframe or minicomputers were providing the bulk of computing resources to the classroom, the protection of student records was relatively simple. Often, not even the teacher had sufficient information to alter records. Each machine's operating system was designed to provide several levels of security to user and system files. As microcomputers become more widely used, the built-in security of the larger machines is often lost. The ultimate responsibility for security of student information rests with the individual school and with each teacher implementing CMI in the classroom. While more sophisticated protection schemes are being implemented, schools must develop and maintain their own security procedures.

In the area of archiving, software publishers need to cooperate with their customers. Schools will not purchase expensive software or fragile media if they are unable to make archive and record copies. Often one copy of a program is worse than none. Where separate data diskettes or tapes are used, the teacher must make it a part of daily routine to backup each class period. It only takes one loss-of-data accident to emphasize the catastrophic results of not maintaining backup copies.

In the last area, school systems that intend to computerize should be willing to train the personnel involved. Administrators need to be consulted frequently to decide which reports should be discontinued and what additional information is desired. Schools could fund workshops for its implementation and solicit

suggestions for future capabilities.

Parents need to become active in the decision-making process. They can ask questions, volunteer expertise, or sit on committees that select the hardware and software to be used in the school. Most of all, they can be supportive as the new materials are implemented while demanding that high standards be maintained in the education of their children.

#### THE ATARI FAMILY

No microcomputer will satisfy the needs of a large school system. Even large high schools may find it easier to share administrative packages via terminals from a central mainframe or minicomputer. Small private schools and individual teachers will benefit most from using the microcomputer.

A microcomputer, especially the ATARI, is more than capable of handling an individual teacher's computer chores. We have used an ATARI 800 with a single disk drive and 48K of memory to maintain the grade records of six high school classes over the past year. This typically requires about 30 minutes per week for data entry and allows us to easily generate weekly progress reports or final grade calculations. This eliminates hours of calculation the night before these reports are required. Although this is a program of our own design, there are several available at reasonable prices that accomplish the same tasks.

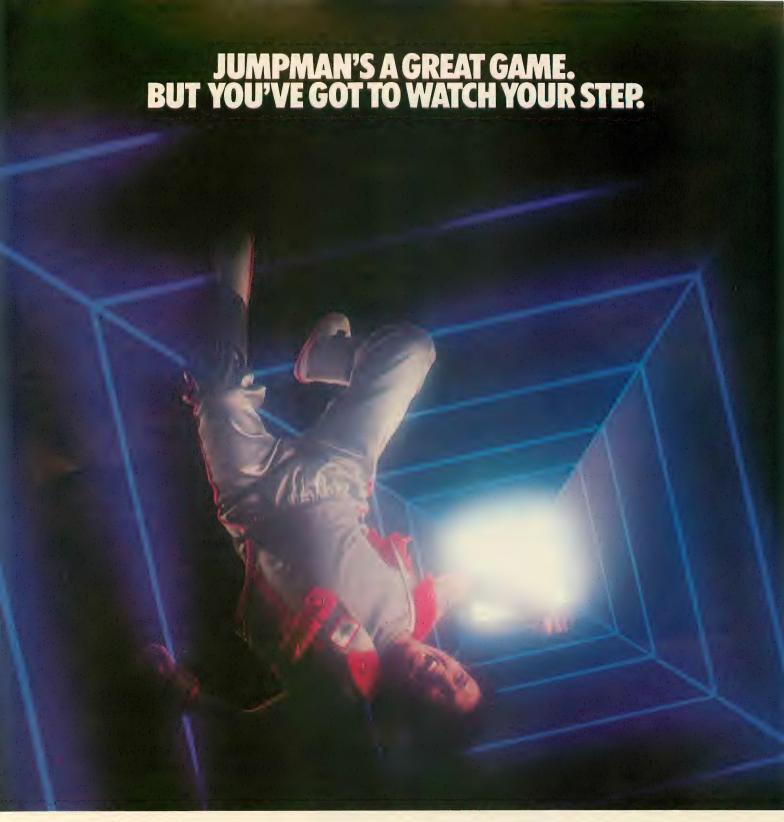
Several publishers — including Milliken, SRA, and McGraw-Hill - have begun to respond to the rapidly growing education market. The amount of CMI available for the classroom expands each day, making the teacher's and administrators job more difficult due to the sheer volume of material to be reviewed. Through persistence and careful planning, it is possible to select CMI packages to augment the regular classroom routine in almost any subject. Once the individual packages have been identified, the teacher must integrate them into the instructional process so they appear as natural extensions of the traditional classroom.

On the home front, some publishers are starting to realize there is an even larger untapped audience for educational software. By incorporating some of the basic record keeping found in CMI packages, anyone can expand their educational horizons at home in a pleasant and painless manner while documenting their progress and problem areas.

#### **NEXT MONTH**

This concludes our overview of computer use in education. Over the next several months we will explore many of the special features of the ATARI computer by developing a preschool educational game.







Meet the Alienators. A fiendish bunch who've planted bombs throughout your Jupiter Command

Headquarters.
Your job? Use your lightning speed to scale ladders, scurry across girders, climb ropes and race

through 30 levels to defuse the bombs before they go off.

That's the kind of hot, non-stop action we've packed into the award-winning," best-selling Jumpman," and into Jumpman Jr., our new cartridge version with 12 all-new, different and exciting screens.

Both games force you to make tough choices. Should you avoid that Alienator, climb to the top \*1983 C.E.S. award winner.

and try to work your way down, or try to hurdle him and defuse the bombs closest to you before they go off?

If you move fast you'll earn extra lives. But if you're not careful, it's a long way down. So jump to it. And find out why Jumpman

and Jumpman Jr. are on a level all their own.

One to four players; 8 speeds; joystick control. Jumpman has 30 screens. Jumpman Jr. has 12 screens.



STRATEGY GAMES FOR THE ACTION-GAME PLAYER.



### microscreens

by DAVID MILLIGAN



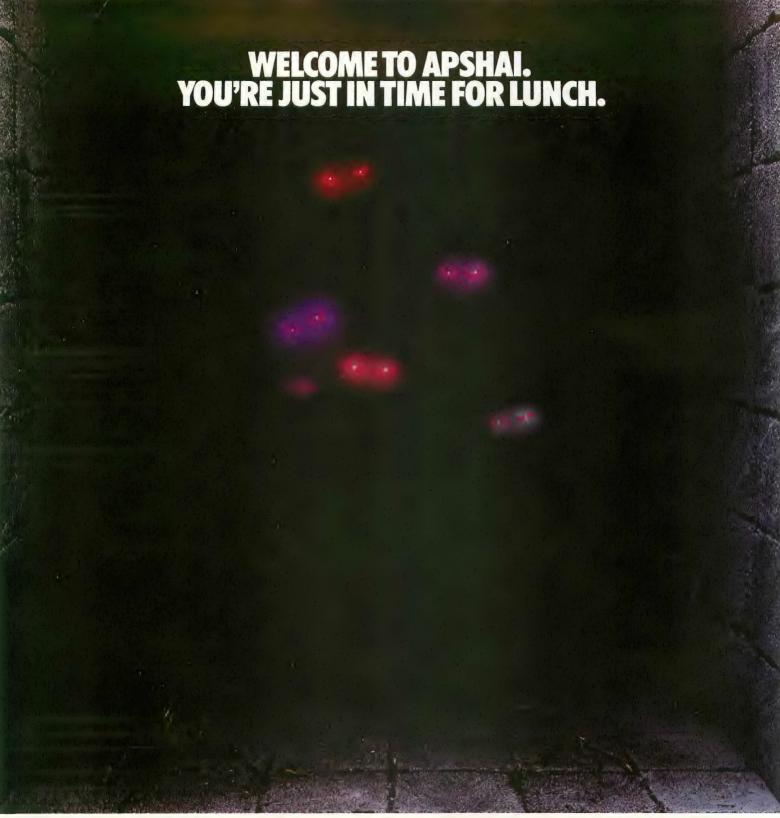
Those of us using Micro-Painter (DataSoft) for our computer art have been frustrated by the inability to transfer completed screens from Micro-Painter format to our BASIC (or other) programs. We need a utility for this.

I have designed one that will load a Micro-Painter file correctly to BASIC by building an ANTIC Mode E display list and using a machine-language loader routine (see listings).

Microloader works on any Micro-Painter file. Type the filename and press [RETURN]. The screen goes black for four seconds while the ATARI builds the Mode E display list. Your disk drive then comes on and loads the screen, which takes eight seconds. If the colors aren't right, don't worry. Sometimes DOS has to collect its data from various parts of the disk, which produces false colors. These will be corrected when the load is complete.

Listing I is the main utility. I used two custom display lists; the first uses GR. 0, I and 2 for the title page. Lines 250-310 build the ANTIC Mode E display list. Listing 2 is a short version that can be listed to disk and used as a subroutine in a BASIC program. Listing 3 is source code for the machine-language loader routine, for those of you interested.

continued on page 105





Boy, have you taken a wrong turn. One moment you're gathering treasure and the next you're being eved like a side of beef.

You're in the Gateway to Apshai." The new cart-

ridge version of the Computer Game of the Year,\* Temple of Apshai."

Gateway has eight levels. And over 400 dark, nasty chambers to explore. And because it's joystick controlled, you'll have to move faster than ever.

But first you'll have to consider your strategy.

Is it treasure you're after? Or glory? You'll live longer if you're greedy, but slaying monsters racks up a higher score.

The Apshai series is the standard by which all other adventure games are judged. And novices will not survive.

They'll be eaten.

One player; Temple of Apshai, disk/cassette; Gateway to Apshai, cartridge, joystick control.



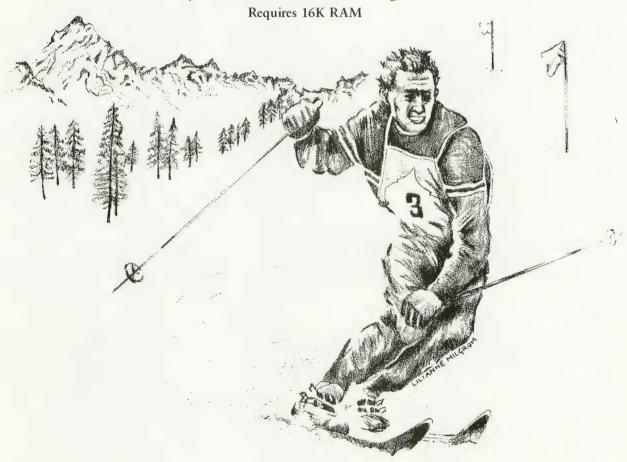
STRATEGY GAMES FOR THE ACTION-GAME PLAYER.



\*Game Manufacturers Association, 1981

## MOUNTAIN SKIING

by ANDRE PERSIDSKY — age 12



Mountain Skiing is a simple but fast-paced game. The object is to survive on the slopes as long as possible without crashing. You will receive one point every time you hear a beep, and achieve one goal every 20 points. You must avoid all trees, rocks, and bushes.

Andre programs in BASIC, and is learning PILOT and assembly language. He lives in San Francisco and goes to Zion Lutheran School. His program revives our Kids' Korner as part of our Education Department. Submissions from younger ATARI enthusiasts are welcome.

1 REM MOUNTAIN SKIING BY ANDRE PERSIDS KY FOR ANTIC MAGAZINE

10 PRINT CHR\$(125):POKE 752,1:POSITION 12,12:PRINT "MOUNTAIN SKIING":POSITION N 10,13:?"BY ANDRE PERSIDSKY":?

20 ? "THE OBJECT OF THIS GAME IS TO PA SS THE TREES, ROCKS AND BUSHES WITHOUT GETTING HIT.";

30 ?: ? "EVERYTIMEYOUHEARABEEP,Y OU SCORE ONE POINT."

40 ? "IFYOUGET MORETHAN 19 POINTS Y OU WILL HAVE REACHED YOUR GOAL. YO UR SCORE WILL GO BACK TO ZERO ";

50 ? "BUTYOU WILL HAVE ONE GOAL WHICH IS EQUAL TO 20 POINTS."

60 PRINT "IF YOU CRASH YOU WILL SEE HO W MANY LEFT OVER POINTS YOU HAVE AN D ALSO HOW MANY GOALS YOU REACHED."

70 ? "USE YOUR JOYSTICK TO CONTROL THE SKIER WHO IS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SCR EEN TO MOVE LEFT AND RIGHT."

80 ?:? "PRESS ANY KEY TO START.": POKE 764,255: POKE 77,0

90 IF PEEK(764)=255 THEN 90

100 ? "S":POKE 752,1

110 S = PEEK(88) + 256 \* PEEK(89)

120 SETCOLOR 2,0,0

130 A = S + 460

140 ST = STICK(0):?

150 POKE A,87

160 A = A-1\*(ST = 11) + 1\*(ST = 7)

170 R = S + 880 + INT(40 \* RND(1)): POKE R,72: POKE R+1,74

180 SC = SC + 1:IF SC > 25 THEN SC = 1:SD = SD + 1:SOUND 0,5,10,15:FORW = 1 TO 3:NEXTW:SOUND 0,0,0,0

190 IF SD>9 THEN POKE R+10,80

200 IF SD>14 THEN POKE R+7,84

210 IF SD>19 THEN GOTO 300

220 IF PEEK(A+40)<>0 THEN 250

230 POKE A+40,0

240 GOTO 140

250 SOUND 0,255,8,15:FOR W = 1 TO 300:NE XT W:SOUND 0,0,0,0

260 PRINT "YOU HAVE CRASHED, YOUR SCORE IS ";SD;".YOU REACHED GOAL ";G;:FOR W = 1 TO 1000:NEXT W:? CHR\$(125)

270 PRINT "PRESS TRIGGER TO PLAY AGAIN"

280 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN CLR:GOTO 100

290 GOTO 280

300 G=G+1:FOR C=S+880 TO S+919:POKE C, 83:NEXT C:? "GOAL ";G;" IS REACHED":FO

R W = 1 TO 1000:NEXT W

310 PRINT CHR\$(125):PRINT "SO FAR YOU HAVE REACHED GOAL ";G:? "GOODLUCK":FO

R W = 1 TO 1200:NEXT W

320 PRINT CHR\$(125)

330 SD =  $\emptyset$ 

340 GOTO 110

#### TYPO TABLE

Variable che	= 1038	194	
Line num	range	Code	Length
1 -	5 <b>0</b>	QE	509
60 -	160	QG	510
170 -	260	CX	580
270 -	340	WH	327

## letters

#### **CHRISTMAS PRESENT**

Last Christmas I received an ATARI 400 and a 410 Program Recorder. I love it and have created some games. Here is a sample screen from one of them.

I would like to know how to "turn off" the TV screen to speed up the display of my graphics, and to give them a more professional look.

Matt Gingerich

age 13

Mt. Pleasant, IA

- 10 GRAPHICS 7 + 16:SETCOLOR 4,14,14: SETCOLOR 2,14,14:COLOR 1
- 20 FOR D = 1 TO 80 STEP 3:PLOT D,0:DRAWTO 0,D:DRAWTO D,95:NEXT D
- 30 FOR D = 159 TO 80 STEP -3:PLOT D,0: DRAWTO159,D-64:DRAWTO D,95:NEXT D
- 40 COLOR 2:PLOT 80,30:DRAWTO 80,60
- 50 PLOT 75,30:DRAWTO75,45:DRAWTO 60,60
- 60 PLOT 85,30:DRAWTO 85,45:DRAWTO 100,60

70 GOTO 70

To turn off the video display, first store the contents of memory location 559 in a variable:

TEMP = PEEK(559)

Then POKE 559,0, to temporarily turn off the ANTIC chip, thus speeding processing time by up to 30%. Then POKE 559,TEMP to restore the video display.

#### SHORT BUT PRETTY

I am 14 and starting to write programs. My favorite computer subject is graphics. I wrote this program — it's short but pretty to watch. Try it:

- 10 GRAPHICS 11
- 20 C = C + 1: CO. C
- 30 PLOT 79\*RND(1), 191\*RND(1)
- 40 DRAWTO 40,95
- 50 GOTO 20

Sean Zawyer Miami, FL



## AUTOBOOT FOR CASSETTES

by CARL EVANS and ERIC VERHEIDEN

There was a rather technical article in ANTIC, June 1983, titled "Autoboot for BASIC." I contacted Eric Verheiden, the author, and asked him to customize his program for creating AUTORUN. SYS files on a cassette. This is the result of that collaboration. The BASIC program listed in this article contains the DATA statements you will need to put this routine in your own computer.

AUTOCAS loads a small machine-language program into Page Six of your computer's memory. Once the routine is loaded, all you do is enter the command X = USR(1536) to invoke it. AUTOCAS will then "beep" at you to remind you to put a cassette in your 410/1010 Program Recorder. When you have a tape properly put in the recorder, press the [RETURN] key and AUTOCAS will write a small program onto your tape. Now, simply CLOAD your favorite BASIC program and CSAVE it on the AUTOCAS tape. You will then have a copy of your BASIC program that will load just like any other boot tape.

That is all you really need to know to use AUTOCAS, but you might like to understand a little bit of how it does its tricks. Essentially, AUTOCAS writes a small machine-language program onto your cassette. The small program loads like any other boot file would, then it executes a forced read on the screen of two BASIC commands: CLOAD and RUN. That's it. This is very similar to what a disk-based AUTORUN.SYS program normally does for a disk file.

It is possible to make one of these "AUTO" routines do a lot of other things, but that would require some knowledge of 6502 assembly language and source code for AUTOCAS. I am only giving you the BASIC POKE version of AUTOCAS in this article.

#### **USER'S GUIDE TO AUTOCAS**

Here is a step-by-step explanation of how to use this program. I will assume that you have already typed AUTOCAS into your computer and CSAVE'd it to a cassette.

STEP 1. Make sure the BASIC cartridge is in your computer and that ALL peripherals are turned OFF. (AUTOCAS will not work properly if the 850 Interface Module or a disk drive is turned ON.)

STEP 2. Put your cassette copy of AUTOCAS in your recorder and press the [PLAY] button.

STEP 3. Enter CLOAD and, when the computer beeps, press the [RETURN] key. Your copy of AUTOCAS will then load like any normal BASIC program. When it has loaded, type RUN and press the [RETURN] key. A title page will come up on the screen. You will be asked to press [START] when you are ready to write the AUTO routine to the cassette.

STEP 4. Insert a blank tape into your recorder and completely rewind the tape. Press the [RECORD] and [PLAY] buttons on the recorder. Now press the [START] key and AUTO-CAS will write a short program on the tape.

STEP 5. You will now see a new message on the screen. It will prompt you to press the [START] key to CLOAD your own program. That will be the program you want to make into an auto-load program. Remove the first tape, without rewinding it, and insert your favorite program. Press the [START] key. The screen will clear and your program will start loading. This process will erase the BASIC portion of AUTOCAS from memory.

STEP 6. You can now repeat the process for other BASIC programs without loading the original AUTOCAS program back in your computer because the important machine-language routine is still in the computer. CLOAD another program and enter the direct command X = USR(1536). You will hear the familiar double beep. When you press the [RETURN] key the little auto-load routine will be written out to tape again. You can then CSAVE the second BASIC program to make it an auto-load program too. AUTOCAS will not auto-load more than one program. However, your BASIC program can always load another program.

continued on page 80

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#### **AUTOBOOT FOR CASSETTES** continued from page 78

```
100 REM AUTOCAS.BAS REV 1.0 - 06/12/83
ANTIC MAGAZINE
110 GRAPHICS 18:POKE 53774,64:POKE 16,
64
120 POSITION 6,1:PRINT #6;" autocas"
130 POSITION 8,3:PRINT #6;"BY
140 POSITION 3,4:PRINT #6;"ERIC VERHEI
DEN"
150 POSITION 8.5:PRINT #6:"AND"
160 POSITION 4,6:PRINT #6;" CARL M. EVA
NS"
170 POSITION 2,9:PRINT #6;" [ N ] T [ A L ] Z [ N
G. . . . ":GOSUB 310
180 POSITION 0,9:PRINT #6;" PRESS start
TO WRITE"
190 POSITION 0, 10: PRINT #6; " AUTORUN T
O CASSETTE"
200 POKE 711,16*INT(16*RND(0))+7+INT(5
*RND(0))
210 POKE 709,16*INT(16*RND(0))+7+INT(5
*RND(0))
220 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 200
230 POKE 764,12:X = USR(1536)
240 POSITION 0,9:PRINT #6;" PRESSISTATE
TO CLOAD"
250 POSITION 0,10:PRINT #6;" YOUR BASI
C PROGRAM "
260 POKE 711,16*INT(16*RND(0))+7+INT(5
*RND(0))
270 POKE 709,16*INT(16*RND(0))+7+INT(5
*RND(0))
280 IF PEEK(53279)<>6 THEN 260
290 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 16,192:POKE 53774,
247:POKE 764,12:CLOAD
300 END
310 DATA 104,162,48,169,3,157,66,3
320 DATA 169,75,157,68,3,169,6,157
330 DATA 69,3,169,8,157,74,3,169
340 DATA 128,157,75,3,32,86,228,169
350 DATA 11,157,66,3,169,128,157,68
360 DATA 3,169,6,157,69,3,169,0
370 DATA 157,72,3,173,129,6,157,73
380 DATA 3,94,73,3,126,72,3,32
390 DATA 86,228,169,12,157,66,3,32
400 DATA 86,228,96,67,58,155,0,0
410 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
420 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
430 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
440 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
450 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
460 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
470 DATA 0,1,128,6,141,6,169,60
480 DATA 141,2,211,24,96,174,64,3
490 DATA 189,27,3,133,212,141,213,6
500 DATA 189,28,3,133,213,141,218,6
510 DATA 160,15,177,212,153,112,6,136
520 DATA 16,248,169,190,141,116,6,169
```

550 DATA 255,232,142,192,6,189,235,6
560 DATA 16,30,72,169,32,224,9,144
570 DATA 19,174,64,3,169,0,157,27
580 DATA 3,169,0,157,28,3,169,0
590 DATA 133,9,169,255,141,252,2,104
600 DATA 160,1,96,67,76,79,65,68
610 DATA 155,82,85,78,155,0,0,0
620 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
630 MLSTART=1536
640 MLEND=1791
650 RESTORE:SUM=0
660 FOR X=MLSTART TO MLEND
670 READ Y:SUM = SUM + Y
680 POKE X,Y:NEXT X
690 IF SUM <> 18793 THEN GRAPHICS 0:PRIN
T "ERROR IN DATA TABLE"; CHR\$(253): END
700 RETURN

#### TYPO TABLE

Variable ch	702		
Line num	range	Code	Length
100 -	200	AM	557
210 -	300	YU	505
310 -	420	QP	343
430 -	540	RJ	335
55 <b>0 -</b>	660	MG	292
670 -	700	ΥK	97

A

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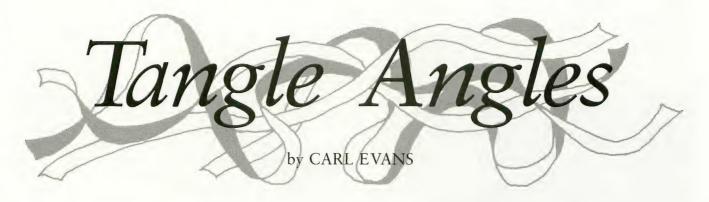
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530 DATA 6,141,117,6,169,112,157,27 540 DATA 3,169,6,157,28,3,96,162



You previously stated that increasing the baud rate of the cassette load makes things go kaput. Enclosed find a bootload tape program, called Cassabauda, that will increase baud to 820 and function as reliably as the regular 600 baud. I'm selling it here in Hawaii for \$7.50.

Also, are you aware you can have a sort of "double-density" tape format? The ATARI OS will support records up to 256 bytes, but the current cassette handler deals in 132 bytes. This could be a great way to protect commercial tape programs.

#### Del Wong Honolulu, HI

I tried the Cassabauda utility program, and it does indeed increase the cassette baud rate as you claim. I note that you chose a default baud rate of 820. I experimented with various baud rates using your program and found that 820 baud was the maximum rate that still gave reasonable reliability. Even your program did not cause the system to work reliably at 900 baud. Still, 820 baud is a 36 percent increase in speed, a good thing to have.

The record-length change you mention is currently being used by a number of cassette program companies to "protect" their software from being copied. Most of them don't use the full 256 data bytes per record, however. The ones I have analyzed typically use a number in the 140 to 150 range.

tween BAUD and bits per second?

Al Jacobs Silver Springs, MD

The leader tone on a cassette tape file is set by the Operating System to about 20 seconds. There is no good reason that it has to be that long. You can change the length of the leader tone, but you can only do this with machine language. I plan on writing about this sometime this year. I will give you a BASIC POKE program that will put such a machine language in memory. In fact, I probably will include a baud-rate control routine in the same program.

The word BAUD, like many scientific words, has a bit of history behind it. It commemorates a famous 19th-century, French pioneer in telegraphic communications: J.M.E. Baudot. The "baud" was the unit of measure for transmission speed for serial data communication. It represented the number of half-dot cycles transmitted continuously in one second (the modulation rate). Modulation rate can be thought of as the rate at which a carrier wave is adjusted to accommodate data transmission. In present day usage, the data-signalling rate (measured in bits per second) is usually equal to the modulation rate (expressed as baud). Thus the number of bits transmitted per second is equal to the baud rate. In our situation of asynchronous data transmission, the baud rate is equal to the bit rate when one stop bit is used.

BASIC, turn computer on while pressing [START]). The recorder starts, but a BOOT ERROR message soon appears. I have tried everything. I took the tape back to the store, and it loaded okay there. I have no trouble loading other tapes, including my own. I have an older 410; could that be the problem? If so, is there anything I can do?

#### Carlos Ojeda Monterey Park, CA

If you aren't having the same kind of problem with any other tapes, the probable cause is that the tape may be only a marginally good recording. If so, it might not load on the older 410 recorders. Take the tape and your recorder to the computer store and try loading the tape with your recorder and their computer. I would almost bet that it won't load. If this is indeed the case, then I suggest you try the HI-REL modification I described in ANTIC, April 1983. The schematic of the 410 also appears in that issue

There are differences between the older 410 recorders and the newer ones. I have personally seen at least four completely different types. The first thing, and the most important, is that only the newest 410s have five percent resistors in them. All of the older recorders have ten percent resistors. This is the most likely cause of your loading problem. In addition, there are subtler differences that are not obvious. The circuit board layout and the motor housings vary depending upon where and when the recorders were made. The better ones were made in Japan. If you have one of those made in Hong Kong, let's just say that they are not the same. Incidentally, the new 1010 recorders are made in Hong Kong.



Why are there 18 seconds of lead time for cassettes? Is there some way to shorten this? What is the difference be-

I recently bought FROGGER on cassette from Sierra On-Line, but can't get it to load. I followed the instructions (no

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#### DOS-MOD

(utility) Eclipse 1058-P Marigold Court Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (408) 246-8325 \$35.00 — diskette

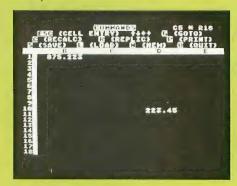
Upgrade your Atari DOS 2.OS with this modification and enhancement software. Tutorial on flip side explains DOS functions. The major improvements include full use of the screen, one-line commands, options to control wild-card file operations and a reliable MEM.SAV facility. All of the changes were designed to use the same memory capacity to be compatible with existing programs.

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Microprose Software 1 Caribou Court Parkton, MD 21120 (301) 357-4739 48K — cassette and diskette \$34.95

This aerial combat simulation for one to four players comes as close to real-life

dogfighting as possible without risking life and limb. Programmer Sid Meier flew regularly with fighter pilots from the National Guard for three months before he wrote the program. The screen is divided into two independently scrolling horizontal displays. Your wingman protects you on raids.



#### HOME-CALC

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#### NEW PRODUCTS

mands on your BASIC or assembler cartridge with this hardware/software combination. Add 4K bytes of RAM, including the unused "\$COOO" space with the board. The software disk enhances the languages by adding ten new direct-mode commands, including an instant numberbase conversion and machine language monitor.

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(adventure game) Infocom, Inc. 55 Wheeler St. Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 492-1031 48K — diskette \$49.95

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#### **BLACKJACK**

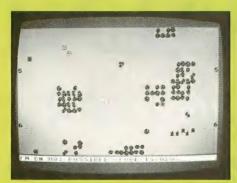
(simulation game) Screenplay P.O. Box 3558 Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (919) 493-8596 48K — diskette \$69.96

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(strategy game)
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410 Stanford Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94306
(415) 321-6333
16K — cassette
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\$19.95

If you are not perfectly delighted with this intense and exciting strategy game, the manufacturer will refund all your money within 10 days of purchase. The object of the game is to connect your areas of color to gain power and prevent your opponent from doing the same. You can play against the computer or another person in four modes.



#### **COMBAT LEADER**

(simulation game)
Strategic Simulations, Inc.
883 Stierlin Road, Bldg. A-200
Mountain View, CA 94043-1983
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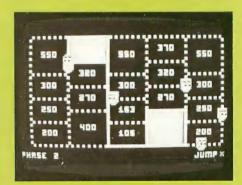
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(power backup)
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(arcade game)
Funsoft
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Agoura, CA 91301
(213) 991-6540
16K — cassette and diskette
\$29.95

Here is the first game in this company's Funarcade series for the ATARI. You must rush to stake out as much space for yourself as possible before time runs out. Watch out for the defender-droids and the Hyperspace traps. You may choose COAST or DIRECT moves and BEGINNER or EXPERT modes.

October 1983

## MAXTER MIND

## Classic color game in assembler

by BOB POLIN

Requires 32K RAM

Many game players will be familiar with the two-player guessing game in which one player secretly picks several colors and arranges them in a certain order while the other player tries to guess the colors and the order in the fewest number of tries.

I tried to figure out how to make a solitaire version, and the only way I could do it was with a computer. At any rate, my game MAXTER MIND, is the result. I originally wrote it in assembly language, using Synassembler, then translated back to Atari's Assembler-Editor syntax for the convenience of ANTIC's readers. The code is reasonably short and simple, a good opportunity for assembly language beginners to examine

Bob Polin is a recent ATARI programmer who never learned BASIC. He started out in assembly language, which he taught himself using Atari's Assembler Editor cartridge and the book Your ATARI Assembler, by Inman and Inman. He switched to the Synassembler, from Synapse Software in order to write Blue Max, a three-dimensional strafe, bomb and dodge game recently released by Synapse (see Product Reviews).

an interesting program.

The program requires 32K and its run address is \$7810. If you want to save it on an AUTORUN.SYS file, go to DOS menu item K and save it as

AUTORUN.SYS,7800,7D3F,7810

The little face I use as a marker in the game is a redefined character.

The rules of MAXTER MIND are:

- The computer picks five different colors (from among eight) and arranges them in order, left to right.
- You cannot see the correct order until the game ends.
- The game ends when you have guessed the right order, or after you have guessed eleven times.
- Each "turn" consists of five selections you make with the joystick, followed by [RETURN].
- To start a new game press [START].
- If you give up, [OPTION] will end the game and show the answer.
- Move the joystick left or right to position the cursor (purple face) over the color you want for the

rightmost position; press the trigger to confirm that choice.

- Repeat this process to select the remaining four colors.
- To rescind one or more choices press the spacebar.
- Any given color can only be used once per line, and a "click" indicates attempts at illegal entries.
- After each [RETURN] the computer displays clues (red or green bars) to inform you of the correctness of your choices.
- Each red bar means that one color in the line is correct, but in the wrong position.
- Each green bar means that both position and color of one choice are correct.
- When all colors are in the right position, the computer shows its matching series.

On the average, it takes about six or seven turns to solve the puzzle. I have done it in as few as four turns, but luck plays a large role. After playing awhile you will learn how to improve your guesses by analyzing previous turns and their results.

10. MAYTER MIND	0710; ON THE SCREEN	1270 LDA #192 ENABLE DLI
10; MAXTER MIND 20; BY	0720 TRIGV=\$63E	1280 STANMIEN
30 · BOB POLIN	TRIGGER VALUE	1290 LDA #3 ENABLE PM
40; ANTIC MAGAZINE	0730 NUMPCK=\$63F NUMBER OF	1300 STA GRACTL GRAPHICS
50; ADAPTED FROM 60: SYNASSEMBLER VERSION	0740; PICK (0-4)	1310 STA SIZEM QUAD SIZ ED MISL
70;***********	0750 ANSWER=\$643	1290 LDA #3 ENABLE PM 1300 STA GRACTL GRAPHICS 1310 STA SIZEM QUAD SIZ ED MISL 1320 LDA #62 ENABLE D MA & 1330 STA SDMCTL PM GRA PHICS 1340 LDA #1 DRAW FACE 1350 STA SC+405 WITH CO
80 ;*G7810 TO RUN PROGRAM*	0760 GRNBAR = \$648	MA &
90;************************************	NO. OF GRN BARS 0770 REDBAR = \$649 NO. OF RED BARS	1330 STA SDMCTL PM GRA
0110 .OPT NOLIST	NO. OF RED BARS	1340 LDA #1 DRAW FACE
0100 CC=\$7000 SCREN	0780 VPOSBAR=\$64A	1350 STA SC+405 WITH CO
0130 PM=\$7000 PLAYER-MISSILE	VERTICAL POS OF	LOR Ø
0130 PM = \$7000 0130 PM = \$7000 0140 P0 = PM + \$400 PLAYER 0 0150 P1 = PM + \$500 0160 P2 = PM + \$600 0170 P3 = PM + \$7000 0180 MISL = PM + \$300 MISSILES 0190 PMBASE = \$D407 0200 NMIEN = \$D40E 0210 CHBASE = \$D409 0220 WSYNC = \$D40A 0230 RANDOM = \$D20A 0240 HPOP0 = \$D000 0250 HPOSP1 = \$D001 0260 HPOSP2 = \$D002 0270 HPOSP3 = \$D003 0280 HPOSM0 = \$D004 0290 SIZEP0 = \$D008 0300 SIZEP2 = \$D00A 0310 SIZEM = \$D00C 0320 COLPM0 = \$D012 0330 COLPM0 = \$D012 0330 COLPM0 = \$D015 0350 COLPF0 = \$D016 0360 COLPF1 = \$D017 0370 COLPF2 = \$D018 0380 COLPF2 = \$D018 0380 COLPF3 = \$D019 0390 COLBK = \$D01D 0410 CONSOL = \$D01D 0410 CONSOL = \$D01F 0420 RTCLOCK = \$14 0430 VDSLST = \$220 0440 SDMCTL = \$22F 0450 SDLSTL = \$230 0460 STICK0 = \$278 0470 STRIG0 = \$284 0480 COLOR0 = \$2C4 0490 COLOR0 = \$2C4	0790; RED OR GRN BAR 0800 STRTPRS=\$FE NON 0=START	1360 STA SC+385 CURSOR 1370 STA COUNTER INITIALIZE CNTR
PLAYER 0 0150 P1=PM+\$500	0810; BUTTON PRESSED	1380 LDA #\$41 COLOR 1
0160 P2 = PM + \$600	0820 TEMP1=\$B0	1390 STA SC+406
0170 P3 = PM + \$700	TEMPORARY	1400 LDA #\$81 COLOR 2
0180 MISL=PM+\$300	0830 TEMP2=\$B1 CALCULATION	1410 STA SC+407 1420 LDA #\$C1 COLOR 3
M1331LE3 0190 PMBASE=\$D407	0840 TEMP3=\$B2	
0200 NMIEN = \$D40E	REGISTERS	1430 STA SC+408 1440 LDA #13 DRAW 1 2 LINES
0210 CHBASE=\$D409	0850 CHSET .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	2 LINES
0220 WSYNC=\$D40A	0860 .BYTE \$7C,\$FE,\$BA,\$EE,\$BA	2 LINES 1450 STA TEMP3 OF FACES
0230 HANDOM = \$D20A 0240 HPOP0 = \$D000	,\$C6,\$7C,0 0870 LDA #0	1460 LDA #SC+100&255 BLAC KATTHIS 1470 STATEMP1 POINT
0250 HPOSP1=\$D001	0880 STA STRTPRS	1470 STA TEMP1 POINT
0260 HPOSP2=\$D002	0890 START LDA #0	1480 LDA #SC+100/256
0270 HPOSP3=\$D003	0900 STA SDMCTL	1490 STA TEMP2 4 ON EACH
0280 HPOSM0=\$D004 0290 SIZEP0=\$D008	TURN OFF DMA 0910 LDX #\$7F	LINE 1500 G DEC TEMP3 USING
0300 SIZEP2=\$D00A	0920 E STA \$600,X CLEAR 1/2 OF	COLORS
0310 SIZEM = \$D00C	0930 STASC+300,X	1510 BEQ F 0 TO 3
0320 COLPM0=\$D012	PAGE 6 & PART	1520 LDY #8
0330 COLPM2=\$D014 0340 COLPM3=\$D015	0940 DEX OF SCREEN 0950 BPLE	1530 LDX #3 1540 H LDA IM,X
0350 COLPF0=\$D016	0950 BPLE 0960 LDX #MISL&255	1550 STA (TEMP1),Y
0360 COLPF1=\$D017	0960 LDX #MISL&255 CLEAR PLAYER- 0970 STX TEMP1 MISSILE MEMORY 0980 LDX #MISL/256 0990 STX TEMP2 1000 LDX #5 1010 LDY #0 1020 C STA (TEMP1),Y	1560 DEY
0370 COLPF2=\$D018	0970 STX TEMP1	1570 DEY
0380 COLPF3=\$D019	MISSILE MEMORY 0980   DX #MISI/256	1580 DEX 1590 BPL H
0400 GRACTL=\$D01D	0990 STX TEMP2	1600 LDA TEMP1
0410 CONSOL=\$D01F	1000 LDX #5	1610 CLC
0420 RTCLOCK=\$14	1000 LDX #5 1010 LDY #0 1020 C STA (TEMP1),Y	1620 ADC #20 NEXT LINE
0430 VDSLST = \$200 0440 SDMCTI = \$22F	1030 DEY	1630 STA TEMP1 1640 BCC G
0450 SDLSTL=\$230	1040 BNE C	1650 INC TEMP2
0460 STICK0=\$278	1050 INC TEMP2	1660 BNE G
0470 STRIG0=\$284	1060 DEX	1670 F LDX #10 PRINT
0480 COLOR0=\$2C4 0490 COLOR4=\$2C8	1070 BNE C 1080 STA COLOR4	1680 I LDA MXMND,X "MAXTER MIND"
0500 PCOLR0=\$2C0	BLACK BKGD	1690 STASC+44,X ONTO
0510 PCOLR1=\$2C1	1090 LDA #\$2A YELLOW	POF
0520 PCOLR2=\$2C2 0530 PCOLR3=\$2C3	1100 STA PCOLR3 1110 LDA #\$46 RED	1700 DEX SCREEN 1710 BPL I
0540 CH=\$2FC	1120 STA PCOLRO	1720 LDA #12 DRAW 1 FACE
0550 POS=\$B4	1130 LDA #\$C4 GREEN	1730 STATEMP3 ON EACH
SCREEN POSITION	1140 STA PCOLR1	OF 12
0560; OF CURRENT ENTRY 0570 CSRPOS=\$600	1150 LDA #\$CA LIGHT GREEN	1740 LDY #171 LINES WITH 1750 K LDX #7 PLAYER 3
CURSOR POSITION	1160 STA PCOLR2	1760 J LDA PLIM,X
0580 COUNTER=\$601	1170 LDA #DL&255	1770 STA P3,Y
0590 LINE1=\$602	STORE ADDRESS	1780 DEY 1790 DEX
0600 LINE2=\$607 0610 LINE3=\$60C	1180 STA SDLSTL OF DISPLAY LIST	1800 BPL J
0620 LINE4=\$611	1190 LDA #DL/256	1810 DEC TEMP3
0630 LINE5=\$616	1200 STA SDLSTL+1	1820 BNE K
0640 LINE6=\$61B	1210 LDA #DLIR1&255 STORE ADDRESS	1830 LDY #208 1840 LDX #7 DRAW 4
0650 LINE7=\$620 0660 LINE8=\$625	1220 STA VDSLST	1850 D LDA PLIM,X FACES
0670 LINE9=\$62A	OF DISPLAY LIST	1860 STA PO,Y AT BOTTOM
0680 LINE 10 = \$62F	1230 LDA #DLIR1/256 INTERRUPT	1870 STAP1,Y OF SCREEN
0690 LINE11=\$634 0700 ANSPOS=\$639	1240 STA VDSLST+1 ROUTINE #1 1250 LDA #166	1880 STA P2,Y 1890 STA P3,Y
ANSWER POSITION	1260 STA VPOSBAR	1900 DEY continued on next page

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1910 DEX		2530 STATEMP1 PRINTING	3180 STA MISL + 3,Y
1920 BPL D		RESULT	3190 BA LDA #\$55
1930 LDA #PM/256		2540 Q JSR TIMER	3200 AG STA P0+1,Y
1940 STA PMBASE		2550 DEC TEMP1	3210 STA P0+2,Y
1950 LDA #128		2560 BNE Q	3220 STA P0+3,Y
1960 STA HPOSP3		2570 LDY VPOSBAR	3230 AC RTS
1970 LDA #136		2580 LDA GRNBAR PRINT G	3240 AD LDA #1
1980 STA HPOSP1		RN BARS	3250 BNE AG
1990 LDA #144		2590 BEQR FOR CORRECT	3260 AE LDA #5
2000 STA HPOSP2		2600 CMP#1 COLOR&	3270 BNE AG
2010 STA HPOSMO		POS	3280 AF LDA #\$15
2020 LDA #1		2610 BEQ S	•
2030 STA TRIGV		2620 CMP #2	3290 BNE AG
2040 LDA #\$FF			3300 OPT LDA CONSOL CHECK
		2630 BEQ T	IF OPTION
2050 STA POS	DYOK AND	2640 CMP #3	3310 CMP#3 PRESSED
2060 LDA #4	PICK ANS	2650 BEQ U	= GIVE
WER		2660 CMP #4	3320 BEQ LANE UP
2070 STA TEMP1		2670 BEQ V	3330 RTS
2080 L LDY #4		2680 LDX #4 GRNBAR=5	3340 LANE LDX #4
2090 LDA RANDOM		2690 W LDA ANSWER,X PRINT	3350 STX CONSOL CLICK S
PICK COLORS		CORRECT	PEAKER &
2100 AND #7		2700 STA ANSPOS,X ANSWER	3360 AH LDA ANSWER,X PRINT
2110 TAX		2710 DEX	ANSWER
2120 LDA COLOR,X		2720 BPL W	3370 STA ANSPOS,X
2130 M CMP ANSWER	.Y	2730 INX BLACKEN	3380 DEX
	COLOR EXISTS-		
	ICK AGAIN	2740 STX COLOR0 "MAXTER MIND"	3390 BPL AH
2160 DEY	ION AUAIN		3400 AI JSR CKSTRT
2170 BPL M		2750 X JSR CKSTRT	3410 JMP AI
	001 00 0050	2760 LDA RTCLOCK FLASH TOP	3420 DLIR1 PHA
2180 LDX TEMP1	COLOR DOES	OF	3430 TXA
NOT		2770 STA COLOR4 SCREEN	3440 PHA
2190 STA ANSWER,X	EXIST-	2780 JMP X	3450 LDA #3 QUAD SIZE
STORE IT		2790 S LDA #\$40 1 GRN	3460 STA SIZEP0
2200 DEC TEMP1		BAR FOR	3470 STA SIZEP2
2210 BPLL	PICK NEXT	2800 BNE Y EACH CHOICE	3480 LDA #\$62 PURPLE
COLOR		2810 T LDA #\$50 CORRECT	3490 STA WSYNC WAIT TILL
2220 JSR TIMER	DELAY	IN BOTH	HORIZ
	0.7		1101112
2230 LDA STRTPRS	START	2820 BNEY COLOR AND	3500 · BLANK REFORE
	START	2820 BNEY COLOR AND 2830 HIDA #\$54 POSITION	3500; BLANK BEFORE
GAME IF		2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION	3510; CHANGING
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT	<> 0	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y	3510; CHANGING   COLOR
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT	<> 0	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK		2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE	<> 0 FLASH P	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F	<> 0	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND"	<> 0 FLASH P	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60	<> 0 FLASH P	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOPØ 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0	<> 0 FLASH P	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOPØ 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST	<> 0 FLASH P	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER SUBROU	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER SUBROU	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL  GAME	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION  2840 BNE Y  2850 V LDA #\$55  2860 Y STA P2+1,Y  2870 STA P2+2,Y  2880 STA P2+3,Y  2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW  MANY  2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS  2910 LDY POS  2920 Z LDX #4  2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y  2940 CMP ANSWER,X  2950 BNE AB  2960 INC REDBAR  2970 AB DEX  2980 BPL AA  2990 DEY  3000 DEC TEMP2  3010 BPL Z  3020 LDY VPOSBAR	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RII 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL  GAME  CALCUL  NUMBER OF CORRECT	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3660 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4	<> 0 FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL  GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF CORRECT ON EACH LINE	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC 3070 CMP # 1 1 RED BAR FOR	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS 2430 STY TEMP1	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL  GAME  CALCUL  NUMBER OF CORRECT	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC 3070 CMP # 1 1 RED BAR FOR EACH CHO	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPPP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO 3730 STA COLPM3,X ANSPOS
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS 2430 STY TEMP1 MANY	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL  GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF CORRECT ON EACH LINE CHECK HOW	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC 3070 CMP # 1 1 RED BAR FOR 3080 BEQ AD ICE	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RII 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO 3730 STA COLPM3,X ANSPOS +4 IS
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS 2430 STY TEMP1 MANY 2440 O LDY TEMP1	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL  GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF CORRECT ON EACH LINE	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC 3070 CMP #1 1 RED BAR FOR 3080 BEQ AD EACH CHO ICE 3090 CMP #2 CORRECT IN	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO 3730 STA COLPM3,X ANSPOS +4 IS 3740 DEX BLACK (0) TILL
GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS 2430 STY TEMP1 MANY 2440 O LDY TEMP1 2450 LDA LINE1,Y	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF CORRECT ON EACH LINE CHECK HOW GRN BARS	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC 3070 CMP #1 1 RED BAR FOR 3080 BEQ AD EACH CHO ICE 3090 CMP #2 CORRECT IN COLOR BUT	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO 3730 STA COLPM3,X ANSPOS +4 IS 3740 DEX BLACK (0) TILL 3750 BPL AJ ANSWER
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GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR CLEAR 2350 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS 2430 STY TEMP1 MANY 2440 O LDY TEMP1 2450 LDA LINE1,Y 2460 CMP ANSWER,X 2470 BNE P	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF CORRECT ON EACH LINE CHECK HOW GRN BARS	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION  2840 BNE Y  2850 V LDA #\$55  2860 Y STA P2+1,Y  2870 STA P2+2,Y  2880 STA P2+3,Y  2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW  MANY  2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS  2910 LDY POS  2920 Z LDX #4  2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y  2940 CMP ANSWER,X  2950 BNE AB  2960 INC REDBAR  2970 AB DEX  2980 BPL AA  2990 DEY  3000 DEC TEMP2  3010 BPL Z  3020 LDY VPOSBAR  3030 LDA REDBAR  3040 SEC  3050 SBC GRNBAR  3060 BEQ AC  3070 CMP #1 1 RED BAR FOR  3080 BEQ AD EACH CHO  ICE  3090 CMP #2 CORRECT IN  3110 BEQ AE INCORRECT IN  3120 BEQ AF POSITION	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO 3730 STA COLPM3,X ANSPOS +4 IS 3740 DEX BLACK (0) TILL 3750 BPL AJ ANSWER
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GAME IF 2240 BNE SRT 2250 N JSR CKSTRT 2260 LDA RTCLOCK URPLE 2270 AND #\$F MIND" 2280 ORA #\$60 2290 STA COLOR0 2300 BNE N 2310 SRT JSR JOYST TINE LOOP 2320 JSR CKSTRT AYS THE 2330 JSR MOVE 2340 JSR OPT 2360 JSR TIMER 2370 JMP SRT 2380 CALC LDA #0 ATES THE 2390 STA GRNBAR 2400 STA REDBAR CHOICES 2410 LDX #4 2420 LDY POS 2430 STY TEMP1 MANY 2440 O LDY TEMP1 2450 LDA LINE1,Y 2460 CMP ANSWER,X 2470 BNE P 2480 INC GRNBAR 2490 P DEC TEMP1 2500 DEX 2510 BPL O	FLASH P "MAXTER  SUBROU THAT PL GAME  CALCUL NUMBER OF CORRECT ON EACH LINE CHECK HOW GRN BARS	2830 U LDA #\$54 POSITION 2840 BNE Y 2850 V LDA #\$55 2860 Y STA P2+1,Y 2870 STA P2+2,Y 2880 STA P2+3,Y 2890 R LDA #4 CHECK HOW MANY 2900 STA TEMP2 RED BARS 2910 LDY POS 2920 Z LDX #4 2930 AA LDA LINE1,Y 2940 CMP ANSWER,X 2950 BNE AB 2960 INC REDBAR 2970 AB DEX 2980 BPL AA 2990 DEY 3000 DEC TEMP2 3010 BPL Z 3020 LDY VPOSBAR 3030 LDA REDBAR 3040 SEC 3050 SBC GRNBAR 3060 BEQ AC 3070 CMP #1 1 RED BAR FOR 3080 BEQ AD EACH CHO ICE 3090 CMP #2 CORRECT IN 3080 BEQ AE COLOR BUT 3110 CMP #3 3120 BEQ AF POSITION 3130 CMP #4 3140 BEQ BA	3510; CHANGING   COLOR 3520 STA COLBK 3530 LDA #152 3540 STA HPOP0 3550 LDA #CHSET/256 CHARA CTER SET 3560 STA CHBASE 3570 LDA #DLIR2&255 3580 LDX #DLIR2/256 3590 RESTORE STA VDSLST 3600 STX VDSLST.+1 STORE ADDRESS 3610 PLA OF NEXT DL IR & 3620 TAX RESTORE 3630 PLA REGISTERS 3640 RTI 3650 DLIR2 PHA 3660 TXA 3670 PHA 3680 LDA #0 BLACK 3690 STA WSYNC 3700 STA COLBK 3710 LDX #4 3720 AJ LDA ANSPOS,X ANSPOS TO 3730 STA COLPM3,X ANSPOS +4 IS 3740 DEX BLACK (0) TILL 3750 BPL AJ ANSWER PRINTED 3760 LDA #DLIR3&255 3770 LDX #DLIR3/256 3780 BNE RESTORE
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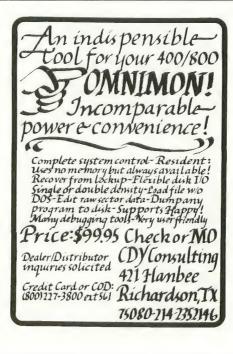
3820 LDX #4	4550 JMP RESTORE 4560 DLIR10 PHA 4570 TXA 4580 PHA 4590 LDX #4 4600 AR LDA LINE4,X 4610 STA COLPM3,X 4620 DEX 4630 BPL AR 4640 LDA #DLIR118255 4650 LDX #DLIR118256 4660 JMP RESTORE 4670 DLIR11 PHA 4680 TXA 4690 PHA 4700 LDX #4 4710 AS LDA LINE3,X 4720 STA COLPM3,X 4730 DEX 4740 BPL AS 4750 LDA #DLIR128255 4760 LDX #DLIR12/256 4770 JMP RESTORE 4780 DLIR12 PHA 4790 TXA 4800 PHA 4810 LDX #4 4820 AT LDA LINE2,X 4830 STA COLPM3,X 4840 DEX 4850 BPL AT 4860 LDA #DLIR138255 4870 LDX #DLIR13/256 4880 JMP RESTORE 4890 DLIR13 PHA 4900 TXA 4910 PHA 4920 LDX #4 4930 AU LDA LINE1,X 4940 STA COLPM3,X 4950 DEX 4960 BPL AU 4970 LDA #DLIR11,X 4940 STA COLPM3,X 4950 DEX 4960 BPL AU 4970 LDA #DLIR148255 4980 LDX #DLIR148255 4980 LDX #DLIR148255 4990 JMP RESTORE 5000 DLIR14 PHA 5010 TXA 5020 PHA 5030 LDA #\$62 PURPLE 5040 STA COLBK 5060 LDA #\$32 RED	5290 JMP RESTORE
3830 AK LDA LINE11,X LINE11	4560 DLIR10 PHA	5300 DLIR16 PHA
TO LINE1	4570 TXA	5310 TXA
3840 STA COLPM3,X ARE ALL	4580 PHA	5320 PHA
BLACK	4590 LDX #4	5330 LDA #\$E WHITE
3850 DEX TILL CHOICES	4600 AR LDA LINE4,X	5340 LDX #4 GRAY
3860 BPLAK ARE ENTERED	4610 STA COLPM3,X	5350 STA WSYNC
3870 LDA #DLIR4&255 ON THEM	4620 DEX	5360 STA COLPFO
3880 LDX #DLIR4/256	4630 BPL AR	5370 STX COLPF1
3890 JMP RESTORE	4640 LDA #DLIR11&255	5380 LDA #\$12 BROWN
3900 DLIR4 PHA	4650 LDX #DLIR11/256	5390 STA COLPF2
3910 TXA	4660 JMP RESTORE	5400 LDA #\$36 RED
3920 PHA	4670 DLIR11 PHA	5410 STA COLPF3
3930 LDX #4	4680 TXA	5420 LDA #DLIR1&255
3940 AL LDA LINE10,X	4690 PHA	5430 LDX #DLIR1/256
3950 STA COLPM3,X	4700 LDX #4	5440 JMP RESTORE
3960 DEX	4710 AS LDA LINE3,X	5450 CKERR LDA #5 CHECK IF 1
3970 BPL AL	4720 STA COLPM3,X	5460 STA TEMP3 COLOR USED
3980 LDA #DLIR5&255	4730 DEX	5470 LDY POS TWICE ON THE
3990 LDX #DLIR5/256	4740 BPL AS	5480 AV LDA #0 SAME LINE BY
4000 JMP RESTORE	4750 LDA #DLIR12&255	5490 STA TEMP1 COMPARING EACH
4010 DLIR5 PHA	4760 LDX #DLIR12/256	5500 LDA #5 COLOR WITH ALL
4020 TXA	4770 JMP RESTORE	5510 STATEMP2 COLORS ON ITS
4030 PHA	4780 DLIR12 PHA	5520 LDX POS LINE
4040 LDX #4	4790 TXA	5530 AW LDA LINE1,Y
4050 AM LDA LINE9,X	4800 PHA	5540 CMP LINE1,X
4060 STA COLPM3,X	4810 LDX #4	5550 BNE AX
4070 DEX	4820 AT LDA LINE2,X	5560 INC TEMP1
4080 BPL AM	4830 STA COLPM3,X	5570 AX DEX
4090 LDA #DLIR6&255	4840 DEX	5580 DEC TEMP2
4100 LDX #DLIR6/256	4850 BPL AT	5590 BNE AW
4110 JMP RESTORE	4860 LDA #DLIR13&255	5600 LDA TEMP1 SHOULD
4120 DLIR6 PHA	4870 LDX #DLIR13/256	= 1
4130 TXA	4880 JMP RESTORE	5610 CMP #2 BECAUSE
4140 PHA	4890 DLIR13 PHA	SAME
4150 LDX #4	4900 TXA	5620 BCS ERR COLOR AS
4160 AN LDA LINE8,X	4910 PHA	ITSELF
4170 STA COLPM3,X	4920 LDX #4	5630 DEY
4180 DEX	4930 AU LDA LINE1,X	5640 DEC TEMP3
4190 BPL AN	4940 STA COLPM3,X	5650 BNE AV
4200 LDA #DLIR7&255	4950 DEX	5660 RTS
4210 LDX #DLIR7/256	4960 BPL AU	5670 ERR LDA #4 DISALLOW
4220 JMP RESTORE	4970 LDA #DLIR14&255	ENTRY
4230 DLIR7 PHA	4980 LDX #DLIR14/256	5680 STANUMPCK BY BAC
4240 TXA	4990 JMP RESTORE	KSPACING
4250 PHA	5000 DLIR14 PHA	5690 STA CONSOL AND CLICKING
4260 LDX #4	5010 TXA	5700 LDX POS SPEAKER
4270 AO LDA LINET.X	5020 PHA	5710 LDA #0
4280 STA COLPM3.X	5030 LDA #\$62 PURPLE	5720 STA LINE1.X
4290 DEX	5040 STA WSYNC	5730 DEC POS
4300 BPL AO	5050 STA COLBK	5740 PLA
4310 LDA #DLIR8&255	5060 LDA #\$32 RED	5750 PLA
4320 LDX #DLIR8/256	5070 STA COLPMO	5760 RTS
4330 JMP RESTORE	5080 LDA #\$94 BLUE	5770 CKSTRT LDA CONSOL CHECK
4340 DLIR8 PHA	5090 STA COLPM2	START
4350 TXA	5100 LDA #DLIR15&255	5780 CMP #6 BUTTON
4360 PHA	5110 LDX #DLIR15/256	5790 BEQ AY
4370 LDX #4	5120 JMP RESTORE	5800 RTS
4380 AP LDA LINE6,X	5130 DLIR15 PHA	5810 AY INC STRTPRS START
4390 STA COLPM3,X	5140 TXA	PRESSED
4400 DEX	5150 PHA	5820 LDA #\$6A PURPLE
4410 BPL AP	5160 LDA #0	5830 STA COLORO "MAX MIND"
	5170 LDX #120	5840 PLA
4420 LDA #DLIR9&255 4430 LDX #DLIR9/256	5170 EDX #120 5180 STX HPOP0	5850 PLA
4440 JMP RESTORE	5190 STA SIZEPO NORMAL SIZE	5860 JMP START
4450 DLIR9 PHA	5200 STA SIZEPU NORMAL SIZE	5870 MOVE LDA STRIGO
4450 DLIR9 PHA 4460 TXA	5210 STA SIZEFZ	5880 CMP TRIGV BRANCH IF
4470 PHA	5220 STA WSTNC	5890 BNE AZ STATUS CHANGE
	5230 LDA #\$66 PURPLE	5900 BB RTS IN FIRE BU
4480 LDX #4	(CURSOR)	TTON
4490 AQ LDA LINE5,X	5240 STA COLPFO	5910 AZ STA TRIGV
4500 STA COLPM3,X		5920 CMP #1 NOT PRES
4510 DEX	5250 LDA #\$2A YELLOW 5260 STA COLPM3	SED NOT PRES
4520 BPL AQ 4530 LDA #DLIR10&255	5270 LDA #DLIR16&255	010
4540 LDX #DLIR10/256	5270 LDA #DLIR16/256 5280 LDX #DLIR16/256	continued on next page
TOTO EDY #DEITHOLEGO	CLOU EDA ADEINIONEO	commed on next page

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5930 BEQ BB		6320 STA LINE1,X		S
5940 INC NUMPCK		6330 RTS		66
5950 LDA NUMPCK		6340 JOYST DEC CO	DUNTER CA	Т
5960 CMP #5		N MOVE CURSOR		66
5970 BNE BC		6350 BEQ BG	ONCE EVE	66
	COMPLETE LINE	RY		66
5990 STA NUMPCK	ENTERED	6360 BH RTS	12/60 SEC	66
6000 BC INC POS		OND		67
6010 LDX POS		6370 BG LDA #12		67
6020 LDY CSRPOS		6380 STA COUNTER		VI
6030 LDA COLOR,Y		6390 STA \$4D	NO ATTRA	67
6040 STA LINE1,X		CT MODE		P
6050 LDA NUMPCK		6400 LDA STICKO		67
6060 BNE BB		6410 CMP #11	LEFT	67
6070 JSR CKERR		6420 BEQ BI		67
6080 JSR CALC		6430 CMP #7	RIGHT	67
6090 LDA VPOSBAR	UPDATE	6440 BNE BH		TH
VERTICAL		6450 INC CSRPOS	0-7 ALLO	67
6100 SEC	POS FOR NEW	WED		/6
6110 SBC #8	LINE	6460 LDX CSRPOS		67
6120 STA VPOSBAR		6470 CPX #8		67
6130 LDA POS		6480 BNE BJ		68
6140 CMP #\$36	TOTAL NU	6490 DEX		68
MBER OF		6500 LDA #0		CI
6150 BCS BD	PICKS ALL	6510 STA SC + 385,X		68
OWED		6520 LDX #0	MOVE CUR	34
6160 RTS		SOR TO		68
6170 BD PLA	LOSE-ALL PICKS	6530 STX CSRPOS	LEFTMO	N
6180 PLA	USED UP	ST POS		68
6190 JMP LANE		6540 BK LDA #1		E,
	CHECK IF SPACE	6550 STA SC+385,X		68
6210 CMP #33	BAR PRES	6560 RTS		68
SED		6570 BJ DEX	CLEAR PRE	32
6220 BEQ BE		VIOUS		68
6230 BF RTS			CURSOR	68
6240 BE LDA #255		POSITION		68
6250 STA CH		6590 STA SC+385,X		69
6260 LDX POS		6600 INX	MOVECS	69
6270 LDA NUMPCK	CANNOT	RRIGHT		69
DELETE		6610 BNE BK		86
6280 BEQ BF	IF NEW LINE	6620 BI DEC CSRPOS		69
6290 DEC NUMPCK		6630 BPL BL		69
6300 DEC POS		6640 LDX #0	MOVE CUR	69
6310 LDA #0				

SOR TO 3650 LDA #0 RIGHTMOS POS 6660 STA SC+385,X 6670 LDX #7 6680 STX CSRPOS 3690 BNE BK 6700 BL LDX CSRPOS 6710 INX CLEAR PRE VIOUS 6720 LDA #0 CURSOR POSITION 5730 STA SC + 385,X 6740 DEX 6750 BPL BK 6760 TIMER LDA RTCLOCK DO NO HING 6770 BM CMP RTCLOCK FOR 1 780 BEQ BM SECOND 790 RTS 8800 IM .BYTE \$C1,\$81,\$41,1 8810 ;CHARACTER CODES FOR FA ĎΕ 8820 MXMND .BYTE \$2D,\$21,\$38,\$ 4,\$25,\$32,0,\$2D,\$29,\$2E,\$24 8830 ;CHAR CODES FOR "MXTR M ND" 840 PLIM .BYTE \$7C,\$FE,\$BA,\$E ,\$BA,\$C6,\$7C,0 850 ;BIT MAP OF FACE 8860 COLOR .BYTE \$F,4,\$12,\$36,\$ 2,\$2A,\$C4,\$94 8870 ;COLORS AVAILABLE 8880 DL .BYTE \$70,\$70,\$70,\$46 6890 ;DISPLAY LIST 900 .WORD SC 910 .BYTE 6,6,6,\$90,\$90,6,\$86,\$86 920 .BYTE \$86,\$86,\$86,\$86,\$86,\$ 6,\$86,\$86 930 .BYTE \$86,6,6,\$90,\$90,6,6,\$80 940 .BYTE 6,\$41 950 .WORD DL

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#### THE MONKEY WRENCH II A PROGRAMMERS AID FOR ATARI 800 NEW AND IMPROVED — 18 COMMANDS PLUGS INTO RIGHT CARTRIDGE SLOT

If you are a person who likes to monkey around with the ATARI 800, then THE MONKEY WRENCH II is for you!! Make your programming tasks easier, less time-consuming and more fun. Why spend extra hours working on a BASIC program when the MONKEY WRENCH can do it for you in seconds. It can also make backup copies of boot type cassette programs. Plugs into the right slot and works with ATARI BASIC cartridge.

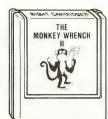
The MONKEY WRENCH provides 18 direct mode commands. They are: AUTO LINE NUMBERING — Provides new line numbers when entering BASIC program lines. RENUMBER — Renumbers BASIC's line numbers including internal references. DELETE LINE NUMBERS — Removes a range BASIC line numbers.

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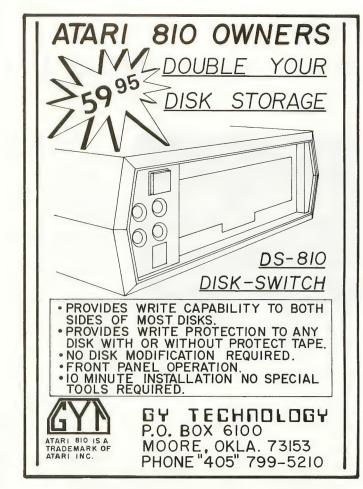
In addition to the BASIC commands, the Monkey Wrench also contains a machine language monitor with 16 commands used to interact with the powerful features of the 6502 microprocessor.



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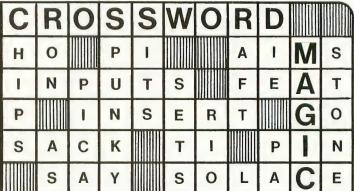






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#### **ASTRO CHASE**

Parker Brothers 50 Dunham Rd. Beverly, MA 01915 (617) 927-7600 \$39.95, 16K—cartridge

Reviewed by Jordan Powell

Editor's Note: When this game was first released by First Star Software it came in diskette and cassette form. Astro Chase is a registered trademark of First Star but it is now under license to Parker Brothers to market it in cartridge form.

The new cartridge is only 16K (disk and tape were 32K), but the game is 99% identical to the original. Play begins at Level 1 instead of Level 8, but you may choose any level by pressing [SELECT]. Disk and tape versions by Parker Brothers will appear soon.

Get ready to lift off on a vital mission. You must save Earth from total annihilation by the Megard Empire! Because they were defeated and humiliated in a former attempt to conquer us, the Megard's hatred of the Earth knows no bounds. They have surrounded our galaxy with a force field and set Mega Mines converging on Earth. Each mine has the power to completely destroy our planet. Your mission is to vaporize the mines with your lasers before they reach and destroy Earth. Enemy attack fighters are programmed to distract you from your mission and to destroy you if they can. Hot stars and planets add to your difficulties and you must maneuver around them while dodging enemy fighters and destroying Mega mines.

Astro Chase begins with an animated scene where an astronaut walks out to a launching pad and is beamed aboard his saucer. The saucer lifts off and the scene changes to outer space. The Earth is in the center of the screen with planets and stars surrounding it. You are by no means limited to the Earth because you have several scrolling screens in which to fly around and hunt for mines. There are 34 levels of difficulty called chases, and the game automatically moves you ahead to the next chase if you save Earth, or back to the previous one if you fail. Failure to save the Earth results in a stupendous explosion of the planet including sound effects and flying debris. Success brings a flashing message and advances you to the next chase level.

Additional incentives to succeed are the seven intermissions awarded as you move to higher levels of difficulty. During the intermissions you are treated to animated graphics back on Earth. As you progress up the chase levels, the attack fighters grow more powerful and aggressive as they increase in number. You can use shields, which make you temporarily invulnerable, but that eats up energy and it is difficult to reenergize with enemy fighters buzzing all around.

Every reward (points or intermissions) is well earned in this challenging game. Watching the Earth blow up in your face can be frustrating, but when you get the message that "you saved the Earth", it can be immensely satisfying.

A unique feature of Astro Chase is the Single Thrust Propulsion which allows you to move in one direction while firing in another. It takes some getting used to but the advantage is worth the effort. There are more nuances to this game than I could possibly describe here that are well documented in the ten-page booklet you get with the game.

The author of this game, Fernando Herrerra, is well known for his program "My First Alphabet" which won him an Atari Star award. He has done an excellent job on Astro Chase and I highly recommend it.

#### **BLUE MAX**

Synapse Software 5221 Central Ave., #200 Richmond, CA 94804 (415) 527-7751 \$34.95, 32K—cassette and diskette

Reviewed by Roy D. Wolford

Blue Max is a three-dimensional, diagonally scrolling, World War I dogfight game. The action is fast and furious. The sound effects are excellent, with audible warnings for each key situation. You will be able to fly high- or low-level bombing runs and low-level (25 feet) strafing missions, blasting as many enemy targets as you like while avoiding enemy fire.



You can also set three levels of play with or without gravity. The joystick control can be set to function in a normal or reverse mode. (Note: reverse mode simulates an airplane stick, i.e., forward is down, back is up.) Play can be suspended without penalty by pressing the space bar. It can also be slowed by partially holding down the space bar as you play. With this in mind, get ready to experience the thrill of flying to battle as the famous pilot, Max Chatsworth, otherwise known as the "Blue Max."

"Rule Britannia" is the tune that beckons you into the cockpit of your Sopwith Camel, poised on the runway awaiting the [START] button to be pressed. You can hear the engine rev as your plane taxis down the runway. Warning: don't take off until your ground speed has reached 100 mph, or the mission will end quite abruptly.

continued on page 92

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Once in the air, be prepared for the challenge of your life. You must destroy designated enemy targets in a limited amount of time to gain access into the enemy's capital city where three specific targets must be bombed. After successfully bombing the targets, you have to land safely at one of your airfields to complete the mission.

well as moving targets. Stationary targets are buildings, tanks, planes, anti-aircraft emplacements, bridges, automobiles and ships. Moving targets are planes, ships, and supply trucks. Targets can be destroyed with machine-gun fire and bombs. The machine-gun is operated by pressing the fire button and descending several feet in altitude.

### Blue Max is very entertaining and perfectly implemented for use with a joystick and has many nice features.

You will complete two successive levels of play — the river front and the outer city — before arriving at the capital. As you fly, the enemy will attempt to bring you down with fire from planes and anti-aircraft guns located on land and ships. You must maneuver your plane in order to avoid being hit while maintaining an altitude above 21 feet. Flying too low will result in a crash which ends play.

If you get hit, the command console will briefly turn red and indicate, by displaying the letters F, B, M or G, indicating that one of the controls (fuel tank, bomb gear, motor or machine-gun) has been damaged. Once damaged, the machine-gun or bomb gear will only operate intermittently. Maneuverability is diminished when the motor is damaged. Fuel is consumed about twice as fast after the fuel tank is hit. If your plane is hit while all four controls are damaged, it will crash.

As you progress through the mission, fuel is consumed, bombs are used up and damage may be sustained to your controls. You will have to land at one of your airbases to refuel, load bombs and repair damage. A green "R" will display, indicating that you are approaching your airfield. You can clear for landing by pressing the fire button. The "R" will change to a flashing "L" signaling that you can land. Make sure you land quickly in order to allow enough room to take off again.

There are numerous targets that you can destroy which include stationary as

The number of points awarded for each hit is dependent on several factors, including: whether the target is moving or stationary; whether it is hit by a bomb or machine gun fire; whether it is a designated target; or, in the case of the planes, whether they are shot down flying directly at you or away from you. The points-per-hit range between 10 and 500. Even though you are given a rank that ranges from "Kamikaze trainee" to "the Blue Max", based on the total score, the accumulation of points is not the prime goal of the game.

Blue Max is very entertaining and perfectly implemented for use with a joystick and has many nice features. The control console located at the bottom of the screen gives you all the visual signals necessary to gauge altitude, fuel level, windage, score and plane status. There are frequent audible alarms that alert you to various situations. The plane dives, climbs and banks with ease. Its shadow gives the playfield a nice 3-D effect. Although the graphics are not as detailed as in some Synapse games, they are still superior to many other products on the market.

Beginners and master-gamers alike will enjoy this game. The flow and play of the game at all levels makes it challenging without being frustrating. It gives you a reasonably realistic sensation of flying a biplane. All you need is the wind blowing in your face and this can be simulated with the use of a fan. Viva Blue Max! This game should be around for a long time.

#### SNOOPER TROOPS-CASE #1

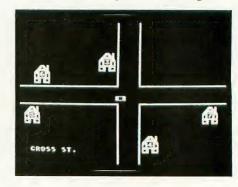
Spinnaker Software 215 First Street Cambridge, MA 02142 (617) 868-4700 \$44.95, 48K — diskette

Reviewed by Valerie Pang

Snooper Troops is an adventure game for children and adults that can educate as well as entertain. Children ages ten and older can begin to develop critical thinking skills by playing detective to solve this mystery. Snooper Troops is a series of cases for the player to solve and in Case #1 — The Granite Point Ghost — as in the subsequent two programs, you are invited to think.

As the detective assigned to Case #1, you are provided a well illustrated notebook which includes background information about the town of Granite Point and data on eight suspects. To crack the case, you must first gather clues and record them carefully. Then you must try to find relationships between the clues, and by synthesizing them arrive at several possible solutions. Your hypotheses must then be proven. In this way a young player utilizes literal facts or concrete clues to formulate analytical judgments.

The Case of the Granite Point Ghost centers on the Kim family who recently moved to an old house called the Cable Mansion. Some of the townspeople believe a ghost lives in the mansion. They've seen lights flickering and



This cat is a champion sealpoint Siamese worth about \$1000. It has been missing since



heard strange noises coming from the house. After the Kims moved in, the lights would flicker, and when the telephone rang, no one was on the line. Then loud clanging noises were heard all over the house and one room was found ransacked.

Why is someone trying to scare the Kim family from the mansion? Is there really a ghost? And how did little Amanda's cat disappear? To find the answers to these perplexing questions,

the detective boots up the program and hops into the Snoop Mobile.

The graphics in this mystery-adventure game are great. Additional instructions explaining possible moves the detective could make should be available for the young player, however. The mystery cannot be solved in one or two hours. It may take up to ten

Troops — Case #1 does not respond as immediately or as creatively as Infocom's Deadline, which I really enjoy. My feelings about this Spinnaker game are mixed. The program is highly innovative and pioneering as an interactive educational tool for children, but I was disappointed in the extremely slow response time. The slow pace

Beginners and master-gamers alike will enjoy this game. The flow and play of the game at all levels makes it challenging without being frustrating.

or 15 hours to solve the case and this could be frustrating for the junior detective. Also, the program is sometimes slow to respond to commands and this could dampen your enthusiasm for the game.

As an adventure game, Snooper

coupled with the fact that not enough key clues are provided at the beginning could lead to instant boredom for a player of any age. The graphics are quite clever though, and Snooper Troops does offer a chance to analyze and have some fun.

#### HOCKEY

Gamma Software P.O. Box 25625 Los Angeles, CA 90025 (213? 473-7441 \$29.95, 16K-cassette and diskette

Reviewed by Larry Dziegielewski

If you're a sports fan like myself, then you probably have noticed the lack of good sports games available for the ATARI. There is nothing I enjoy more than sitting down in front of a great game of baseball or hockey, and I couldn't wait until my copy of Hockey arrived in the mail.

Hockey by Gamma Software is a two-, three- or four-player game featuring two four-man teams playing on an enclosed rink. Players use joysticks to control the figures on the screen. Nine different

While game play in Hockey is fun and certainly better than average, I feel the game falls short on realism.

game options are allowed, ranging from a two-player game with a three-minute period up to a four-player game with an eight-minute period. An unusual threeplayer option allows two players to team up against another player. When the

game boots up, the default option is a two-player game with a five-minute period.

The game starts off with the last few bars of Our National Anthem (I stood up, of course), and the puck is faced off. The players gain control of the puck by simply touching it. Once on offense, the player can move, pass, and shoot the puck. Defense players can also steal the puck, making for an interesting game. A friend and I were able to master control and shooting, but we found it almost impossible to pass the puck off to a fellow player.

Pressing the joystick button allows you to shoot the puck in any direction you wish. When an attempt is made to score on your net, you get control of your goalie, who can only move up and down in the net. The goal can block the shot

but not gain possession of the puck. If a pass or shot is missed, the puck will bounce around until someone gets to it. When time has expired, the buzzer sounds and the team with the high score wins. Ties are settled in a tiebreaker

period of two minutes.

Game play in Hockey is good, but this game is not without its problems. First of all, there is no "one-player against the computer" feature. This means you always have to have at least one other person around to play this game.

Another thing that bothers me is ATARI's excellent sound capabilities are not fully utilized. From start to finish, you have to listen to the "roar" of the crowd. If you weren't watching the game, this "roar" could be mistaken for a rushing river, or a landslide, or almost anything else. When you score a point, the roar increases, then gently drops back to a mild rush. I preferred to turn the sound off.

Also, there is no pause feature, which would be nice for the longer games, and no handicap feature to pit a better player against a novice.

While the game play in Hockey is fun and certainly better than average, I feel the game falls short on realism. If the flaws in the sound programming were corrected, and certain features that make it appear more like a real hockey game were added, this could have been a great game.

#### **BIBLE BASEBALL**

Davka Corporation 845 N. Michigan Ave., Ste. 843 Chicago, IL 60611 (312) 787-7856 \$25.00, 32K—diskette

Reviewed by Harvey Bernstein

Software for youngsters that is educational and entertaining has been all too rare. Most "educational" programs released in the past have amounted to little more than math drills incorporated into Space Invader-style shoot-outs. Now, Davka Corporation has attempted something completely different — the merging of baseball and Bible studies. Bible Baseball is the game and the result is not quite a home run. A double or triple maybe, but not a home run.

The game can be played by either two players or one player alone against the



computer, and the rules are as standard as hot dogs and beer. The difference comes in when you swing at the ball. At your turn at bat you are asked a multiple-choice question out of the Old Testament. When you choose an answer, the pitcher throws the ball. You (the batter) swing and hit it. If your answer is incorrect, one of the outfielders will catch the ball and you are out.

The program will tell you the correct answer, as well as the Bible chapter and

verse where the answer can be found, and the question goes back into the file to be asked again. If the question is easy, you might hit into a double play. Answer correctly, and you usually have a hit. You may answer a question correctly and the ball will still be caught.

Of course, the harder the question is, the more likely you are to hit a double or even a home run! The game comes with two files — "major league" and "minor league" — of 100 questions each. Supplementary question disks are expected to be released by Davka later on.

For a game written in BASIC, Bible Baseball has some good graphics and animation routines. The diamond and players in the field are redefined characters, while batting and base-running is accomplished via P/M animation. If one team is way ahead, the pitcher may be taken out and replaced. In addition, there are organ breaks and a 7th inning stretch.

There are some irritating bugs, however. Questions that have been correctly answered once come up again and again. Disabling the [BREAK] key is so easy from BASIC that there is no excuse for not having done so. Also, the program loads very slowly, but Davka promises that this will be corrected in future revisions.

For those that might be interested, Davka has also released Jewish I.Q. Baseball. This is basically the same game, with the questions focusing on aspects of Jewish history, customs, and traditions. This seems to be the earlier product, as it was obviously programmed by someone unfamiliar with the ATARI's capabilities. The graphics and animation are very crude, and Davka says the program is being revised to incorporate the superior graphics and animation of Bible Baseball.

I would categorize Bible Baseball as a good game that, with some minor revisions, could be a much better game for Bible students and baseball fans of all ages.

continued on page 96



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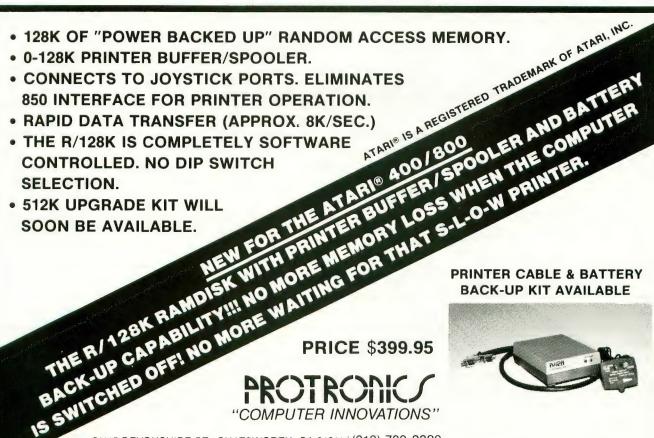
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#### CAREER COUNSELOR

MMG Micro Software P.O. Box 131 Marlboro, NJ 07746 (201) 431-3472 \$59.95, 32K—diskette Requires BASIC cartridge

Reviewed by Roy D. Wolford

Career Counselor, as the title indicates, is a program to help you select the career best suited to your wants and needs. The program is easy to use, has many help screens, and is entirely menu-driven. The manual gives adequate instruction on the use of the program and has some additional tips and references for the selection of a career. There are 337 careers available for review. Two options are provided in this program — the Career Search and the Career Dictionary.

In the Career Search option of the program, you define the elements of the position you are seeking. The program contains 12 major career criteria to assist you in narrowing down the number of careers that may be suitable to your needs. The criteria are interests, aptitudes, educational level, physical demand, environment, variation of tasks, independence, creativity, leadership, career category, earnings range and

number of careers remaining. Nine career categories, as established by the U.S. Department of Labor, are defined. After you define each element, you can list the careers remaining to the screen or printer. One nice feature of this program is that you can change your selections any time and the program will reevaluate the available careers.

In the Career Dictionary option, you are given the opportunity to learn more about each career. You select the specific title of a career in order to get a brief one-sentence description of the job function, the D.O.T. (Dept. of Occupational Titles) number, the earnings range and the employment outlook. The Dictionary holds 337 different titles. Each title along with its descriptive information can be listed to the screen or printer.

This program offers an interesting application for the ATARI computerist. The program is fun to use and may yield valuable benefits in the initial phases of a serious career search campaign. However, the program is limited in scope. Many of the careers I wanted to review were not in the dictionary. Also, if you are too selective in your preferences, all 337 careers will be quickly eliminated. Conversely, if you do not give enough preferences for each career criteria, the number of careers will not be narrowed down enough to determine

## The program is fun to use and may yield valuable benefits in the initial phases of a serious career search campaign.

employment outlook. As you make your choices, the total numbers of careers available to you is narrowed. Depending on the commonality of the element through the range of careers, your choice may narrow the remaining careers very quickly. For example, if you want a career where your earnings will be over \$30,000 per year, the number of careers remaining after this selection will drop from 337 to 50 if salary is of prime consideration. The career-category choice will also quickly narrow down the

what job is suitable to your tastes. The title-search feature in the Career Dictionary phase is somewhat difficult to use because the career title must be spelled out exactly as it is listed in the table — there are no wild card searches. I also found one bug in the program: the computer locks up when [BREAK] is pressed. In view of the program's limitations and cost, you may want to test the program before buying it so you are satisfied it will provide good value for your money.

#### **KNOCKOUT**

The Avalon Hill Game Co. 4517 Hanford Road Baltimore, MD 21214 (301) 254-9200 \$20.00, 16K—cassette

Reviewed by David Plotkin

Boxing is a sport few of us will ever participate in, and personally, I can't say I mind. Going head to head with some big bruiser till one of us is knocked senseless does not get me real excited. Still, one sometimes wonders what it would be like to climb into the ring, and now, with the help of this game, you can get a taste of this sport.

The first thing to realize is that, even more than with other sports simulations, computer boxing has to leave out a lot. This is basically due to the limitations of using a single joystick. Two joysticks or the keyboard would offer more options, but how many Atarians do you know who are proficient with a keyboard? For example, in Artworx's Golden Gloves, you can duck and weave, but your punches can only be thrown from a single level-no high or low punches are allowed. One cute feature of Golden Gloves is that a knockout does show your opponent (or you!) flat on his back - a nice touch.

Knockout from Avalon Hill is probably the best implemented boxing arcade game available to date. The two boxers are quite well done in three colors by overlaying two Player/Missile shapes. At the beginning of the match, they come out and bump gloves, return to their corners, and come out slugging. You may play against a human opponent or the computer. Be warned, however, that the computer is a *formidable* opponent. When you play against the computer, you use a joystick plugged into Port 1. A second player plugs a joystick into Port 2 in two-player mode.

In Knockout, you view the ring from the side, and it is strictly two-dimensional. That is, you can't move past your

continued on page 98

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#### the microperipheral corporation

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opponent to the other side of the ring. Joystick control is quite simple. Left and right motion of the stick makes your boxer move in that direction. Up and down motion raises and lowers the boxer's gloves. Thus, you can block punches by shifting your gloves, and throw punches by pressing the fire button. Rounds are scored by punches landed, and punches to the opponent's head are worth more than body shots. Enough punches landed, especially to the head, results in a TKO (technical knockout), and the game ends.

Although the graphics in Knockout are a little sparse, the overall game is quite enjoyable. Many aspects of real boxing are treated fairly realistically. For example, punches landed from farther away are more telling than punches from up close. You can even "clinch" with your



opponent by moving in very close, where punches are largely ineffective. One good strategy is to clinch, then step back and swing. Your opponent will even be knocked back if you land a good punch.

Unfortunately, it is pretty hard to tell what effect your punches are having. Aside from "knocking back," there are no indications; the head doesn't jerk when you hit it, and the only way to

know you've scored a knockout is that it says so in the text window at the bottom of the screen. Your opponent never goes down, but then he also doesn't spurt blood or spit teeth, a fair trade of realism for sensibilities in my opinion.

Knockout is very hard on the joystick hand, even using a quality stick like the WICO. I suspect that a standard Atari stick might not survive prolonged play, but then, neither would your hand. The constant working of the stick and fire button is very wearing, especially since there is a tendency to push the button and stick *hard* in the midst of a bout.

If you would like to try boxing without getting hurt, Avalon Hill's Knockout is just the thing for you. But remember, if you pick your ATARI for your opponent, you may need an icepack for your ego!

#### **MICROGROUP**

Edupro P.O. Box 51346 Palo Alto, CA 94303 (415) 494-2790 \$14.95, 16K—cassette \$24.95, 24K—diskette

Reviewed by Julie Sickert

MICROGROUP multi-user educational programs by Edupro take advantage of children's natural inclination for sharing by allowing up to four players at a time. Each game in the series is designed to provide children with an opportunity to compete and cooperate at the same time. Players must work together to achieve the highest possible score for a game.

The Math-Hunt Addition and Subtraction games are a good example of the appeal of this series. The Math-Hunt programs use three different themes, each for particular age group: Storybook Friends is for ages five to nine, American Themes is for ages eight to 13, and the World Around Us is for ages 12 to adult.

Players can choose games with a number of different formats: Fill-in-theblank, Track or Maze. Joysticks are used to manipulate a lettered cursor around the screen. When the cursor is placed over an empty "bubble" in the number problem to be solved, numbers from 0 to 9 scroll through the cursor's "window." A player selects a number by pressing the firing button on the joystick. If the number is correct, the entire screen will flash briefly, and the score will be incremented.

Each of the formats requires slightly different strategies for play. Fill-in encourages children to work together to complete the problems on the screen. Every player solves his or her own set of problems in Track, but can speed the entire group's progress by helping out others verbally. As players become more comfortable with their joysticks, they can improve their skills by choosing to play longer games with harder problems, or increase their score by the speed with which they move the cursor.

The MICROGROUP programs make good use of the ATARI's graphics, color, and sound capabilities. Joysticks are certainly more fun to use than keys on the keyboard, and a lot easier to control.

And the multi-user concept on which the games are based is unique. Children do seem to prefer to work in groups at the computer; they appear to gain more by the interaction that takes place when several children solve a problem together. Often, they will learn by discussion, or observation and imitation of each other. Parents and other members of the family may also choose to take a turn with their children. MICROGROUP games are designed to give everyone a chance to play.

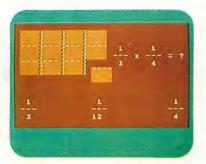
Other programs in the MICRO-GROUP series from Edupro are Word-Draw, Word-Race, Math-Race, and Team-Word, intended for use by up to eight players with paddles. The Just For Fun programs for all ages include a math and language Sampler, and Picture-Play, which allows children to use ATARI graphics characters and letters to draw pictures on the screen.

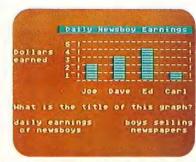
Parents and educators alike will appreciate Edupro's guarantee of satisfaction. Disks have not been protected, so making back-up copies is easy. Extra joysticks, paddles, and extension cables can also be ordered directly.

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It's true there aren't many companies that offer full-length courses in subjects other than reading and arithmetic, and what is offered seems to be drills, tests, games, or simulations. What you really want is a course that covers the subject with, say, 16 full-length lessons called tutorial programs, where you interact with an expert programmer backed by a staff of experts. That's exactly what we have.

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This proven learning-by-positive-reinforcement method lets you proceed quickly and smoothly through the programs, without a lot of cute tricks. But, if you're a devoted computerist or game freak you may be disappointed at the lack of motion in most of the pictures, or our special visual effects. We have some dandies, like the mushroom cloud that rises over Hiroshima in our History series, but your learning is not distracted by needless special effects

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continued on page 102

**ALPHARUN** continued from page 69

9120 POSITION 1,9:?#6;"pull joystick back":POSITION 1,10:?#6;"for NEW GAME

9125 IF STICK(0)<>15 THEN 9125

9130 IF STICK(0) = 14 THEN 190

9140 IF STICK(0) = 13 THEN 140

9150 GOTO 9130

9200 IF LL = 9 THEN PTS = PTS + 10 + TIMEL:LTI

M=LTIM-1:IF LTIM=8 THEN LTIM=9

9210 IF LL = 26 THEN PTS = PTS + 30 + TIMEL:LT

IM=LTIM-5:IF LTIM=30 THEN LTIME=35

9220 GOTO 190

9250 GRAPHICS 18:POSITION 5,2:? #6;" a pha run":POSITION 9,5:? #6;" by":POSITI

ON 4,8:? #6;"Sieve groll" 9260 POKE 756,STLL/256

9300 FOR T = 1 TO 200:NEXT T:POSITION 0, 2:? #6;CHR\$(163):SOUND 2,255,6,2:FOR T = 1 TO 150:NEXT T

9305 SOUND 2,70,6,4

9310 X = 0:Y = 2:FOR L = 1 TO 4:POSITION X,Y :? #6;" ":X = X + 1:POSITION X,Y:? #6;CHR\$ (163):FOR T = 1 TO 30:NEXT T:NEXT L

9320 FOR L = 1 TO 20:READ A, B:POSITION A, B:? #6; CHR\$(92):FOR T = 1 TO 7:SOUND 1, 40,8,15:SOUND 2,30,8,15:NEXT T

9330 SOUND 1,0,0,0:SOUND 2,0,0,0:POSIT ION A,B:? #6;" ":NEXT L:RETURN

9510 DATA 24,90,126,90,24,219,255,219, 224,238,68,255,255,68,238,224,7,119,34,255,255,34,119,7

9530 DATA 219,255,219,24,90,126,90,24

9540 DATA 60,126,255,255,255,255,126,6 0,146,84,40,149,40,84,146,17,255,255,2 55,255,255,255,255

9600 DATA 5,2,6,2,7,2,8,2,9,2,11,2,12, 2,13,2,9,5,10,5,4,8,5,8,6,8,7,8,8,8,11,8,12,8,13,8,14,8,15,8

10000 DATA 4,3,4,8,7,4,7,6,11,4,11,6,9,8,9,2,15,3,15,8

#### TYPO TABLE

_					
Variat	ole ch	ecksum	= 113	2545	
Line	num	range	Code	Length	
1	-	140	ML	505	
145	-	160	DN	510	
165	-	200	YB	558	
205	-	510	AR	506	
540	-	1014	VX	510	
2000	-	5500	RR	555	
6000	-	6105	CA	541	
6110	-	7400	MY	474	
7500	-	9100	TN	509	
9105	-	9210	FC	519	
9220	-	9320	XV	617	-
9330	-	10000	BQ	458	A

#### TWO TECH TIPS

TECH TIP ONE

Synassembler from Synapse is a popular and well-regarded product. However, the documentation tells you that directives like .BYTE must be converted from the syntax used in other assemblers, but does not specify how. Most assembly language programs printed in ANTIC and other magazines were created with the Atari Assembler Editor cartridge. Here are some, but not all, conversions for ASM/ED to Synassembler directive syntax. If you come up with any others, please send them in and we'll print them.

#### Assembler Editor Synassembler

* =	.OR
=	.EQ
.BYTE \$A0,\$7B,0,0,\$4	.HS A07B000004
.BYTE "D:FILENAME"	.AS "D:FILENAME"
.BYTE "C:",\$9B	.AS "C:"
	.HS 9B
BYTE 30,29,28,27,26	.DA #30,#29,#28,#27,#26
.WORD \$AA00	.DA \$AA00

#### TECH TIP TWO

"Chips," or LSI circuits, are used to provide memory space in microcomputers. Manufacturing defects in these tiny devices sometimes go unnoticed until the consumer uses them awhile. A bad chip will often cause a bug, otherwise unexplainable. For example, a wrong letter or number will pop up when a program is recalled from memory.

As your ATARI system grows, you will probably expand its RAM by purchasing a new memory board. Several different brands of memory boards are on the market, which, when combined with the RAM now delivered with the ATARI, will give full capacity. (Caution: ATARI 400 is not designed for more than 16K. Expansion beyond that point voids the warranty and is done at your own risk.)

The XL line of computers have full memory installed at purchase, and have a built-in memory test program.

When you buy a new memory board you should have it tested. This only takes a few minutes, and most dealers should be able to run a test for you. One common test program is "RAMSCAN" by Axlon. This disk-based program surveys all RAM addresses for proper functioning. A defective chip will "show" and the memory address of the fault will display, but that need not concern you. Just make sure the board you buy is flawless. After all they aren't cheap!

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#### ATARI CLINIC

#### by STEVE SWITZER

Q. My ATARI 800, which I purchased in December 1982, locks up and displays 0's across the top of the screen with my Star Raiders cartridge. I exchanged the cartridge twice, and also had the local authorized service center check the computer. The cause of the malfunction, however, was not found. This lock-up has occurred only with the Star Raiders cartridge; all my other cartridges work fine. Do you know what might correct this problem?

Brian Honma Honolulu, Hawaii

A. Take your computer back to the servicing dealer and have him run an extensive RAM test on your computer. If the computer does not fail, then have him swap out the ANTIC chip. That should solve your problems.



Q. I have recently typed in Chicken (ANTIC, Vol. 1, No. 1) and I had some troubles with it. After I typed it in, I saved it on my 410. I found some careless typing mistakes. I ran the program and my 400 stopped. I tried the [BREAK] key, [SYSTEM RESET] button, but nothing happened. I could not get any other key to respond.

A. Batek Non Mills, Canada

A. Without having your computer to check out, my guess is that you have found the ever-present bug in ATARI BASIC. If your computer does not give you any more problems, I wouldn't worry about it.



Q. In the June issue of ANTIC I came across a reference to listings of schematics for the ATARI computers and

peripherals. Please send quickly. I assume that these contain schematics for the ATARI 800 computer and 810 Disk Drive.

Air-ways Dist. Centereach, New York

A. The part number for the Technical User Notes is C016555 and it does not have any information other than for the ATARI 800 and 400. At the present time there are no plans to bring out any technical manuals of any kind for anything other than the 800,400. If you still want the User Notes, then drop us a line at Electronic Fantasy, 52 So. Linden Ave. #1, South San Francisco, CA 94080.



Q. I don't know where Mr. Switzer gets his information on cleaning disk drives, but it seems he is trying to scare the consumer away from using any of the cleaning disks on the market. He says that they might burn out the head. This is nonsense, as the current heads are made of hard ceramic and it doesn't matter whether you select a wet or dry cleaner. The wet cleaner contains alcohol and acts like a detergent to ease the process. This information comes from a Shugart factory rep.

Steve Dalton McKeesport, PA

A. Boy, you guys won't let this die! First of all, some of the information I give is my own opinion, based on experience that I have had in this field. How much experience do you have in repairing drives? I doubt that even a factory rep has very much. I have examined drive heads that were bad and you couldn't see the scratch with the naked eye. The heads are ceramic, but don't fool yourself into believing that they are rugged, or that they can take a beating, because they cannot! I don't know what the issue is; it is so easy and quick to wet clean

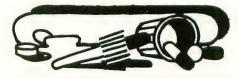
the head, why take the risk? The cost of replacing the head is just not worth the convenience of using a cleaning disk.



Q. I am the owner of an Atari 1200XL computer with a 1010 recorder. I am looking for more technical data on maintaining it here.

Dalmo Pontual Salvador, Brazil

A. I wish that I could help you more, but Atari has dropped the 1200XL from their line and has no plans to produce more. I doubt that they will support the machine with any more publications than are already out.



Tech Tip: Any time you take the bottom shield off your 400 or 800 computer, remember to put all the screws back and tighten them down all the way. The shield keeps the R.F. interference down and keeps the picture on your T.V. looking clear.

—Steve



continued on next page

#### ATARI CLINIC

#### by STEVE SWITZER

Q. Hooray! We are very glad ANTIC exists. I do local television shows and would like to create titles with my ATARI computer. How do I connect my computer to something that could be recorded by a video recorder? Is it expensive? Where are the sources for such devices? /—Syron Tomingas, CA

A. This is very simple and inexpensive. Just go down to your local Radio Shack store and ask for an R.C.A. to F adaptor part #2780255 at a cost of \$3.29. Plug this into the Video IN on your video recorder and plug your computer in the back of the adaptor. This should work fine for what you want to do.



Q. I have an older 800, with a CTIA graphic chip in it. I am thinking of updating my computer with a GTIA. Is this expensive? Can I do it myself?

-J. Ross, OR

A. If you take your computer to a service center, it should cost you about \$50 to have the GTIA installed. If you do it yourself, then first you must buy the chip (retail cost is about \$20). Disassemble your computer as follows: Remove the lid that covers the memory and take out all ROM and RAM cards. Leave the tabs that retain the lid in an open position. Turn your computer over and lay it on its top. Take out the two screws at the rear of the computer, and unscrew the three screws in the front. Lift off the bottom. You will see a speaker; remove it. You will now see a metal plate that is held on with nine screws; unscrew them.

Be very careful at this point. To the left of the metal casing you will see a 22-pin connector with pins going from the top board (mother board) to the bottom board (power supply). With your fingers lift up the mother board at the location of this 22-pin connector. As the board starts to rise, leave your left hand on the lower left corner and put your right hand on the upper right corner. Try

to keep the board level as it separates from the power supply. After the two boards separate, stop and notice the ribbon cable that is attached to the mother board and to the keyboard. Be careful with this connection. Gently pull up on the mother board, leaving the edge that is connected to the keyboard down as you bring the other up.

Look at the rear of the mother board and you will now see the C.P.U. card. Remember which way the card is facing and gently pull it out of its socket. Place the C.P.U. card so the ships are facing you (fingers down). Notice that all the chips have a dot in one corner; this tells you what direction the chips are to be in the socket. Find the chip with the number C012295 (second from the left). Insert a small screwdriver between the socket and the chip, and pry up gently. The chip should slowly come out of its socket. Take the new GTIA chip, and use the little dot to guide position. Insert the chip in the socket. Look very closely to make sure that no pins are bent or outside the socket. Notice in the upper-right corner of the card a little plastic knob on a 500K pot. This is the color adjustment, don't turn it yet.

Now place the card back in the mother board and reverse all the steps you made while taking the machine apart. Be very careful when putting the mother board and the power supply back together so you don't bend any of the pins on that 22-pin socket. When the plastic bottom is on, turn the machine over and install the RAM and ROM cards again.



Leave the cover off so you can adjust the color. Look at the lower-right corner, where the door closes on the cartridges, and you will see a hole with a darker-colored, plastic piece in the hole. This is the switch that shuts the computer off when you open the door. Put a nail file gently down this hole and you will feel the switch at work.

Power up the computer and see if the color is right. If it isn't, take a small screwdriver and place it in the hole at the back of the metal casing. This is where the 500K pot is. Turn it until you have the right screen color. You may not be able to adjust the color perfectly, but it should do. If you can't get it right, then take your computer to your nearest service center and let them adjust it for you. If you can't find a servicer that will sell you a GTIA chip, drop us a line at Electronic Fantasy, 52 So. Linden Ave., South San Francisco, CA 94080.

Test the new chip with this short program:

10 GR.11 20 GOTO 10 RUN

You should get a black screen rather than a blue one.



Q. Would placing my 810 drive between my 800 and my 12" television set in the same rack, cause problems with data reliability on the diskettes due to the electrical field produced from the television set? —Bruce Duckworth, KY

A. I have only seen this problem once. We had a customer who kept bringing in his drive and telling us that there was something wrong with it. We put his drive through the most grueling tests and every time it passed. But as soon as the customer would hook up his drive at home it would fail. We finally figured out that it was his T.V. set. He moved the drive away from the set and he had no more problems. Go ahead and use your rack and position your drive any place you like. Try loading and saving some programs that you would feel safe in losing. If you don't have any problems then, you shouldn't have any in the future.

Listing 1

10 REM MICROLOADER 20 REM A UTILITY FOR

30 REM USING MICROPAINTER FILES

40 REM BY DAVID MILLIGAN, ESQ. 1/15/83

45 REM ANTIC MAGAZINE

50 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 752,1:CAPS=708:LOWC =709:INVC=710:INLC=711:BRDR=712:ANTIC=

60 TRAP 470

70 POKE INVC,0:POKE LOWC,54:POKE INLC, 134:REM SETUP COLOR REGISTERS

80 DL=PEEK(560)+256\*PEEK(561):REM SETU P FIRST DIPLAY LIST

90 POKE DL+3,71:POKE DL+6,0

100 FOR I = DL + 7 TO DL + 25: A = PEEK(I)

110 IF A=2 THEN POKE I,6:NEXT I

120 POSITION 4,0:? "MICROPAINTER":REM TITLE SCREEN

130 POSITION 3,2:? "Screen loader": REMUSE INVERSE LOWERCASE

140 POSITION 9,3:? "BY"

150 POSITION 1,4:? "david milligan, esq

.":REM USE INVERSE LOWERCASE

160 POSITION 2,6:? "AFTER SCREEN HAS "

170 POSITION 2,7:? "LOADED,PRESS ANY "

180 POSITION 2,8:? "KEY TO LOAD THE "

190 POSITION 2,9:? "NEXT SCREEN."

200 POSITION 4,12:? " ENTER FILENAME:"

210 DIM FN\$(20),LDR\$(32),F\$(15)

220 FOR I = 1 TO 32:READA:LDR\$(I) = CHR\$(

A):NEXT I:REM INSTALL M.L. LOADER

230 POSITION 20,12:INPUT F\$

240 FN\$="D:":FN\$(LEN(FN\$)+1)=F\$

250 GRAPHICS 10:POKE ANTIC, 0:POKE 623,

0:REM SETUP MODE "E" D.L.

260 DL = PEEK(560) + 256\*PEEK(561)

270 POKE DL+3,78

280 FOR I=DL+6 TO DL+200

290 A = PEEK(I):IF A = 15 THEN POKE I,14

300 IF A=79 THEN POKE I,78

310 NEXT I

320 POKE ANTIC, 34

330 OPEN #3,4,0,FN\$:GOSUB 420:REM LOAD

SCREEN DATA

340 TRAP 470

350 X = USR(ADR(LDR\$))

360 GET #3,J1:GET #3,J2:GET #3,J3:GET

#3,J4

370 POKE BRDR, J1: POKE CAPS, J2: POKE LOW C, J3: POKE INVC, J4: REM MAKE SURE COLORS

ARE CORRECT

380 POKE 764,255

390 IF PEEK(764)=255 THEN 390

400 POKE 764,255

410 CLR:RUN

420 NOTE #3,SEC,BYT:SECT=SEC+61:BYTE=5 5:POINT #3,SECT,BYTE:REM GET COLOR DAT

A

440 GET #3,J1:GET #3,J2:GET #3,J3:GET #3,J4

450 POKE BRDR, J1: POKE CAPS, J2: POKE LOW C, J3: POKE INVC, J4

460 POINT #3,SEC,BYT:RETURN

470 IF PEEK(195) = 164 THEN 460:REM IFF ILE IS APPENDED, LOAD IT ANYWAY

480 GRAPHICS 0:? "ERROR # "; PEEK(195):

FOR T=0 TO 200:NEXT T:RUN

490 DATA 104,162,48,169,7,157,66

500 DATA 3,165,88,157,68,3,165

510 DATA 89,157,69,3,169,0,157

520 DATA 72,3,169,30,157,73,3

530 DATA 32,86,228,96

#### TYPO TABLE

Variable checksum = 492337 Line num range Code Length 10 -110 GR 474 120 -220 TM 525 230 -340 WQ 368 350 -470 XΡ 459 480 -530 CJ191

#### Listing 2

10 REM ENTER THIS SUBROUTINE

20 REM TO YOUR PROGRAM AND

30 REM CHANGE FN\$ ON LINE 30040 TO

40 REM YOUR MICROPAINTER FILENAME

30000 CAPS=708:LOWC=709:INVC=710:INLC=

711:BRDR=712:ANTIC=559

30010 TRAP 30240

30020 DIM FN\$(20),LDR\$(32)

30030 FOR I = 1 TO 32:READ A:LDR(I) = CHR

\$(A):NEXT I:REM INSTALL M.L. LOADER

30040 FN\$="D:TEST1"

30050 GRAPHICS 10:POKEANTIC,0:POKE 62 3,0

30060 DL = PEEK(560) + 256 \* PEEK(561)

30070 POKE DL+3,78

30080 FOR I = DL + 6 TO DL + 200

30090 A=PEEK(I):IF A=15 THEN POKE I,14

30100 IF A=79 THEN POKE I,78

30110 NEXT I

30120 POKE ANTIC,34

30130 OPEN #3,4,0,FN\$:GOSUB 30190

30140 TRAP 30240

30150 X = USR(ADR(LDR\$))

30160 GET #3,J1:GET #3,J2:GET #3,J3:GE T #3,J4

30170 POKEBRDR, J1: POKECAPS, J2: POKELOWC, J3: POKE INVC, J4

30180 RETURN

30190 NOTE #3,SEC,BYT:SECT = SEC + 61:BYTE = 55:POINT #3,SECT,BYTE

30210 GET #3,J1:GET #3,J2:GET #3,J3:GE T #3,J4

30220 POKE BRDR, J1:POKE CAPS, J2:POKE L OWC, J3:POKE INVC, J4

30230 POINT #3,SEC,BYT:RETURN

30240 IF PEEK(195)=164 THEN 30230

30250 ? "ERROR # "; PEEK(195): FOR T = 0 T O 200: NEXT T:RUN continued on next page

## PLAY THE ARCADE GAMES THAT TALK BACK!

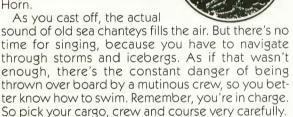
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### DON'T PLAY 'CLIPPER' IF YOU CAN'T SWIM!

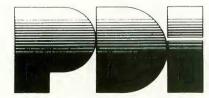
You're the captain of the clipper ship Flying Cloud. And there's never been a tougher sea challenge than your voyage from New York to San Francisco via Cape Horn.



## DEFEND 'MOONBASE IO' AND THE PRESIDENT WILL THANK YOU PERSONALLY

The voice of mission control asks you to defend Moonbase lo from a horde of alien invaders. But first, you and your robot must navigate through mine fields. Moonbase lo combines three adventure games in one. And when your mission is completed the president will thank you personally (so mind your manners). Moonbase lo is the winner of the most innovative game award from Electronic Games magazine.

**Clipper** comes in 32K disk, cassette & joystick or 24K cassette & joystick. **Moonbase Io** comes in 24K disk, cassette & joystick or 16K cassette & joystick.



Program Design, Inc. 95 East Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830

\*Atari is a trademark of Atari, Inc.

31000 DATA 104,162,48,169,7,157,66 31010 DATA 3,165,88,157,68,3,165 31020 DATA 89,157,69,3,169,0,157 31030 DATA 72,3,169,30,157,73,3 31040 DATA 32,86,228,96

#### TYPO TABLE

Variable checksum = 472523 Line num range Code Length 10- 30070 IN 417 30080- 30190 ZC 329 30210- 31040 GN 316

Listing 3

10; CIO SUBROUTINE FOR MICR OLOADER

20; RELOCATABLE CODE

30 PLA

40; OPEN IOCB #3

50 LDX #\$30

60; SET COMMAND BYTE FOR LO

AD

70 LDA #\$07

80 STA \$0342,X

90; SETUP BUFFER

0100 LDA \$58

0110 STA \$0344,X

0120 LDA \$59

0130 STA \$0345,X

0140 LDA #\$00

0150 STA \$0348,X

0160 LDA #\$1E

0170 STA \$0349,X

0180 ; JUMP TO CIO VECTOR

0190 JSR \$E456

0200; RETURN FROM USR

0210 RTS

#### LIST OF VARIABLES USED:

CAPS = Color Register 0 and capitals LOWC = Color Register 1 and lowercase

LOVYC = Color Register 1 and lower case

INVC= Color Register 2 and inverse capitals
INLC= Color Register 3 and inverse lowercase

BRDR = Color Register 4 and border area

ANTIC = Address of ANTIC chip (turn screen display on & off)

DL= address of Display List

JI = JAR #I of MICRO-PAINTER colors

J2= JAR #2 of MICRO-PAINTER colors J3= JAR #3 of MICRO-PAINTER colors

|4= |AR #4 of MICRO-PAINTER colors

SEC= starting sector of file BYT= starting byte of file SECT= last sector of file

BYTE= starting byte of color data

A

## CMPUTER QUIZ

#### by GUY HURT

#### 1. Subroutines:

- (a) are program segments that may be called from many places of a program
- (b) are useful to avoid duplicating programming
- (c) can help organize programs into logical blocks of code
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above
- 2. What does the following program logic do? T = X:X = Y:Y = T
  - (a) increases the value of two variables
  - (b) increases the value of three variables
  - (c) alters the contents of two variables
  - (d) exchanges the contents of two variables
  - (e) none of the above
- 3. PEEK, the BASIC command on the ATARI, means to:
  - (a) alter the contents of a memory location
  - (b) look at the contents of a memory location
  - (c) erase the contents of a memory location
  - (d) exchange the contents of two memory locations
  - (e) none of the above
- 4. An acoustic coupler is an example of a:
  - (a) direct data service
- (d) multiplexor
- (b) time-shared terminal (e) none of the above
- (c) modem
- 5. The amount of required RAM for Graphics Mode 8 is:
  - (a) 5900 bytes
- (d) 8900 bytes
- (b) 6900 bytes
- (e) none of these
- (c) 7900 bytes
- 6. Memory location 707 contains a number representing a:
  - (a) color
- (d) size
- (b) position
- (e) none of these
- (c) status
- 7. The screen editor is symbolized by what letter?
  - (a) 8 (b) C (c) E (d) D (e) none of these
- 8. The Atari 810 disk drive averages ? bits per second data transfer rate.
  - (a) 5,000
- (d) 8.000
- (b) 6,000
- (e) none of these
- (c) 7,000
- 9. The internal code of the last key pressed may be found in memory location:
  - (a) \$1FC
- (d) \$3CF
- (b) \$2FC
- (e) none of these
- (c) \$3FC

(e) none of the above 11. Examine the memory diagram below.

10. SECONDS may be calculated as:

(a) PEEK(19)\*256 + PEEK(20)

(b) PEEK(18)\*256 + PEEK(19)

(c) (PEEK(19)\*256 + PEEK(20))/3600

(a) (PEEK(19)\*256 + PEEK(20))/60

#### FREE RAM

DISPLAY LIST

**TEXT WINDOW** 

#### The item missing is:

- (a) TOKENIZED BASIC
- (b) SCREEN RAM
- (c) STACK
- (d) PAGE SIX
- (e) none of these
- 12. Examine the following program: 5 GR.2: PLOT 0,0:DRAWTO 0,5:DRAWTO 5,5:

DRAWTO 5,0:DRAWTO 0,0:END

The output from this program is:

- (a) a square
- (d) a parallelogram
- (b) a rectangle
- (e) nothing
- (c) a triangle
- 13. D. is an abbrevation for:
  - (a) DIM

(d) DEG

- (b) DOS
- (e) none of these
- (c) DATA
- 14. The floating point number 7.0E-21 is the same as:
  - (a).0000000000000000000007
  - (b).000000000000000000000007
  - (c). 000000000000000000000007

  - (e) none of these silly numbers
- 15. What is an example of ROM?
  - (a) an assembler routine
  - (b) a BASIC game program on disk
  - (c) the CENTIPEDE game cartridge
  - (d) a user-written BASIC program UTILITY
  - (e) none of the above

6. a 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. d 11. b 12. e 13. c



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Cinneture		Data

#### LISTING CONVENTIONS

#### Table Information

FOR

Our custom font listings represent each ATASCII character as it appears on the video screen. You generate some characters by a single keystroke, for example, the regular alphabet. Others require a combination or sequence of keystrokes. In this table, ESC means press and release the escape key before pressing another key. CTRL or SHIFT means press and hold the control or shift key while simultaneously pressing the following

inverse video for all alphanumeric and

#### punctuation characters. Press the logo key once to turn it on; press again to turn it off. On the 1200XL there is no logo key; inverse video is controlled by a key on the function row. Decimal values are given as reference, and correspond to the CHR\$ values often used in BASIC listings.

#### **INVERSE VIDEO** TYPE

DECIMAL

FOR	IYPE	DECIMAL
THIS	THIS	VALUE
	小CTRL ,	128
E	ACTRL A	129
	A CTRL B	130
	A CTRL C	131
	A CTRL D	132
5	ACTRL E	133
	JL CTRL F	134
	JL CTRL G	135
	小CTRL H	136
	IL CTRL I	137
	小CTRL J	138
	小CTRL K 小CTRL L	139
	小CTRL L	140
	JL CTRL M	141
	JL CTRL N JL CTRL O	142
	小CTRL O 小CTRL P	143 144
G	JL CTRL Q	145
	A CTRL R	146
	A CTRL S	147
	A CTRL T	148
	JL CTRL U	149
	A CTRL V	150
-	小CTRL W	151
	JL CTRL X	152
	JL CTRL Y	153
<u>-</u>	小CTRL Z	154
+	ESC	
	SHIFT DELETE	156
	ESC	130
B.4	SHIFT	
	INSERT	157
E	ESC	101
	CTRL	
	TAB	158
€	ESC	
	SHIFT	
	TAB	159
	ACTRL.	224
<b>3</b>	八CTRL;	251
<u> </u>	ルSHIFT =	252
	ESC CTRL 2 ESC	253
	CTRL	
	DELETE	254
D	ESC	204
	CTRL	
	INSERT	255

inverse	video for all alphai			ACTRL C	131
FOR	NORMAL VID	DECIMAL	1 5	ルCTRL D ルCTRL E ルCTRL F	132 133 134
THIS	THIS	VALUE		ILCTRL G	135
♥ •	CTRL , CTRL A	Ø 1		ルCTRL H ルCTRL I	136 137
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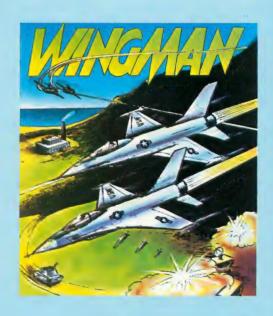
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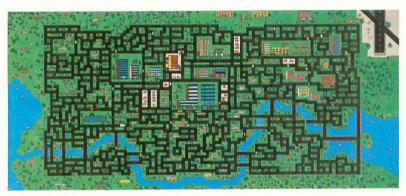
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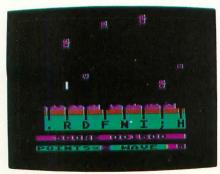
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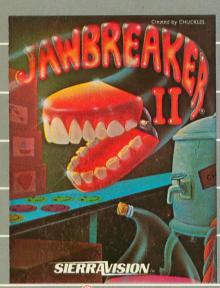
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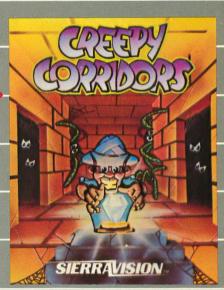
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